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Monday, March 22, 1976
Chaitra 2, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 10, Monday, March 22, 1976/Chaitra 2, 1898 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 181, 185 to 189, 191 and 193 to 195.	1—28
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 182 to 184, 190, 192 and 196 to 200	29—40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 998 to 1058 and 1060 to 1076	40—117
Papers laid on the Table	117—119
Arrest of Member (Shri Ramavatar Shastri)	119
Resignation by Member (Shri Madhu Limaye)	120
Public Accounts Committee—	
Hundred and ninety-eighth Report presented	120
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Seventy-ninth Report and Minutes presented	120
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu), 1975-76—	
Statement presented	121
General Budget, 1976-77—General Discussion—	
Shri Mulki Raj Sami	121—128
Shri Virendra Agarwal	129—140
Shrimati Maya Ray	140—147
Shri Y. S. Mahajan	147—151
Shri S. K. Rai	151—154
Shri Vasant Sathe	154—157
Shri Raja Kulkarni	157—161
Shri K. S. Chavda	161—166
Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia	166—170
Shri Nathu Ram Murdha	170—174
Shrimati Savitri Shyam	174—178
Shri D. Basumatari	179—183
Shri V. Tulsiram	183—186
Shri K. Mayathevar	186—190
Shri Sat Pal Kapur	190—195
Shri Shivnath Singh	195—200

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri R. S. Pandey	202—205
Shri Ram Deo Singh	205—208
Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee	209—222
Shri Rajdeo Singh	222—226
Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya	226—230
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	230—234
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli	234—239
Shri C. K. Chandrappan	239—243
Shri Kushok Bakula	243—248
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	248—254
Shri G. Viswanathan	254—256
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi	257—262
Dr. Mahipatray Mehta	262—266
Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar	266—271
Shri Swami Brahmanandji	271—274
Shri D. K. Panda	274—278
Shri M. C. Daga	278—281
Shri Chandulal Chandakkar	281—285
Shri Mallikarjun	285—288
Shri Shankerrao Savant	288—289
Shri Tuna Oraon	289—292
Shri Paokai Haokip	292—293
Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao	293—296
Shri P. Gangadeb	296—298
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya	298—300
Shri I. H. Khan	300—302
Prof. Shubban Lal Saxena	302—308
Business Advisory Committee—	
Sixtieth Report presented	309—310

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 22, 1976/Chaitra 2,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Milk Powder

*181 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to discontinue the export of milk powder, and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b) Skim milk powder or whole milk powder was not exported out of India. As such, the question of discontinuing the export of milk powder does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. We are not exporting. Is it due to shortage in India or there is no market in other countries?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. First of all, we ourselves are short of our requirements; we have in fact been importing to meet our requirements. Secondly, even if we decided to export, the price in international market, as compared to the prevailing level of our prices, is low and exports are not likely to be competitive.

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SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We have got a huge population of cows and buffaloes in the country. Why are we not self sufficient and what are the steps the hon. Minister is taking to increase milk production and be in a position to export some of our milk products to other countries?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. The hon. Member himself knows some of the difficulties. India has one of the largest cattle population and it is well-known to all of us and he yield is perhaps the lowest. For centuries we have neglected animal husbandry and now because of technological developments and better understanding of animal development things are improving, exotic breeds are being introduced and serious efforts are made to improve our cow. Even the buffalo is a great asset to our country. The hon. Members would be happy to know that during the last two years milk production has started coming up after remaining stagnant for some years. In fact in some pockets we have some problems of surplus.

Bureau for Elementary Education

*185. SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether a separate Bureau for Elementary Education has been established at the Centre under the National Programme of Minimum Needs?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). No, Sir.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI Sir, a separate Bureau for Elementary Education was originally contemplated at the Central

level for direction and supervision in order to utilise the funds properly under the minimum needs programme, which includes giving direction at the primary school level, the Estimates Committee in their 79th Report (1974-75) have expressed their regret in the fall in the enrolment of students in the age group of 6 to 14, and for the Bureau for Elementary Education which has not yet been established. I would like to know what are the specific difficulties being confronted by the Government for the establishment of such a separate Bureau for undertaking a review in regard to the enrolment of the students at the primary school level?

PROF S NURUL HASAN Sir, in my Ministry there is a Bureau for School Education which has a definite monitoring Cell which keeps a detailed information as to what efforts are being made by each State Government and the Union Territory Administration to implement the minimum needs programme in so far as the elementary education is concerned. This Unit of the Bureau of School Education keeps me fully informed and it is on this basis that I have been holding regular consultations with the State Government, and the Senior Officers of my Ministry are also holding regular consultations with the Officers of the State Governments.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI For your information I would like to refer you to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. It is stated that they have been informed of the establishment of a separate Bureau for Elementary Education at the Central level for direction and supervision, as far as the provision of minimum needs is concerned. But necessary funds have not yet been allocated for this purpose. The hon. Minister says that he has been keeping in touch with the State Governments and the senior officers and there is a separate Unit to look into this problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a separate Bureau contemplated under the Minimum Needs Programme

or the same Bureau which he has referred to just now in this House.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN I have submitted that one of the most important assignments before the Bureau of School Education is to keep track of the enrolment programme as per the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN Sir, we have laid down in the Constitution that free and compulsory education should be given at least at the primary school level. Has the Government reviewed the position of the States as far as the free and compulsory education is concerned? If so are the Government satisfied with the progress made in the States?

PROF S NURUL HASAN There is an yearly review of the position. We obtain proposals as well as the performance from each State Government with regard to the enrolment targets at the elementary stage. In addition to this the Hon. ble House would recall that Government of India had undertaken through various agencies what is called the Third All India Education Survey. The Second All-India Educational Survey took place in 1965. The third survey was taken up with 31st December '73 as the point at which all statistics would be compiled. The first date of the third survey have also started coming. I am afraid that between the figures given to us by the State Governments regarding the actual enrolments up to the end of the fourth plan period, i.e. 31st March '74 and what is being revealed as a result of the first analysis of the third survey, there is a sizeable discrepancy although as you know it is only a three month difference and not much change could have taken place. On the basis of these figures I have no hesitation in confessing my deep sense of anxiety and the anxiety of the Government of India at the way in which the programme of universalisation of elementary education is being undertaken.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY The Minister said that the Central and State Governments are making serious efforts for enrolment of children in the schools. In spite of that the number of uneducated persons and their percentage is increasing year by year. May I know whether he will make it compulsory that all children of school-going age should go to the school and receive primary education at least?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN It is not a question only of the government declaring it compulsory. The Constitution and the directive principle in this regard is totally unambiguous. None of the members of this House, whether they belong to that side or to this side, could come and sit here without taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. So we are all pledged to work to implement it. This is a certainly noble directive, but unfortunately, the fact remains—I would be the last person to attempt to mislead the House or the country—that we have still a long way to go in spite of the fact that in the fourth plan special efforts were made and in the fifth plan it was included in the concept of minimum needs programme. Unfortunately during the first two years of the fifth plan, as a result of financial stringency, the allocation by the State Governments for elementary education under the minimum needs programme was very much lower than what had been contemplated in the draft fifth plan.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL The Minister said that less funds are allocated for elementary education. When we have more children going in for elementary education than for university education, why less money is given to it?

PROF. S NURUL HASAN It is not a question of money being diverted from elementary to higher education. The total allotment for education had to be curtailed by the State Governments and to some extent, this House has also curtailed the allocation for my ministry because it felt that the

core sector had to be provided with more money and inflationary pressures had to be combated. This year I hope the House will be more generous to my ministry.

श्री मूलचन्द डाणा : मंत्री महोदय ने डाक्टरेटिव प्रिंसिपल की तारीफ की है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें साधारण रूप देने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई निश्चित योजना और धनबहि प्लान की है, जिससे कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम बच्चों के लिये एजुकेशन कम्पलसरी हो सकेगा ?

श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन : इसकी धनबहि भी प्लान की गई है और योजना भी बनाई गई है। पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह फैसला हुआ था कि 6 वर्ष में 11 बरस तक के जो बच्चे हैं उनमें से यथामध्य 100 प्रतिशत और नती तो कम-से-कम 97 प्रतिशत जल्द स्कूल में दाखिल कर लिये जायें और 11 बरस से लेकर 14 बरस तक के जो बच्चे हैं, उनमें से 50 प्रतिशत का तो फार्मल एजुकेशनल स्कैम में और 25 प्रतिशत को नान-फार्मल एजुकेशनल स्कैम में जल्द लिया जायेगा। इस मिलमिले में एक पूरी योजना बनाई गई। जब पैसे की कमी हुई तो सन् 1974 और 1975 में सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आफ एजुकेशन ने डाक्टरेटिव और सर्वेशन दिये कि किस तरह से इन दिक्कतों के बावजूद हम अपने लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं।

Allotment of Government Accommodations

*166 **SHRI K SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of Central Government employees in Delhi are on the waiting list for allotment of accommodations, and

(b) if so, number of pending cases for different types of accommodation as on the 1st March, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Applications pending for allotment are as under:—

Type	No of applications
I	4,255
II	10,073
III	1,515
IV	868
V	593
VI	250
VII	278
VIII	79
Hostel	423
TOTAL	18,334

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA. May I know whether the Government has any plans to overcome all these things because the Government is also paying heavy rent to the higher officers? Will the Government solve all the accommodation problem or at least type IV, V and VI before the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGHAT). It will not be possible to make available accommodation to all those who are eligible for allotment by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The Ministry had asked for Rs. 150 crores for that purpose. In that case 75 per cent people could have been accommodated. But Rs. 100 crores was allocated and out of that during the three years much less money was given. Therefore, it will not be possible to accommodate them before the end of the Fifth Plan.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: How many officers have vacated Government accommodation and have gone back to their own houses?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: On account of the new policy of the Government, the total number was 4161 and out of them 1665 have vacated. I have a list of different categories and if the hon. Member desires, I can supply that to him.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY. May I know whether the Government has made any special provision for those Government servants who are ailing or whose family members are ailing? Whether they will be given preference in allotment of quarters or they will have to go by turn?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is preference in allotment of quarters to Government servants on grounds of health. Certain types of diseases have been recognised. A Committee has been appointed where all these applications are considered before such an allotment is made.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY. While appreciating the efforts made by Mr. Bhaghat and Mr. Raghu Ramaiah in providing accommodation to Government servants as early as possible—they deserve congratulations for that—may I know how many applications are pending with you for allotment of accommodation?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT. I have already given figures in the original reply. The total number of pending applications is 18334. Now, I may add for the information of the Hon. Member that so far the satisfaction average is 42.4 per cent out of the total who are entitled to it. I have with me the details regarding various categories and if he wants I can give him the details.

Plan for Pest Control

*187. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have recently formulated an integrated plan

for pest control involving students and farmers on mass scale; and

(b) if so, broad features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has prepared an integrated plan for this purpose.

(b) A national plan for rodent control and management has been prepared involving agencies like the ICAR, CSIR, Universities, Voluntary organisations and various Central and State Departments for successfully implementing different aspects of the plan. This national plan includes training of personnel at various levels, preparation of the rural community plan through extension agencies like All India Radio, T. V. (SITE) and newspapers, involvement of the students for the control of rodents, white-grubs and weeds. A National Coordination Committee has been proposed to ensure the effective implementation of the Plan.

श्री हरी सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेस्ट कंट्रोल के मिनिमले में त्रिन विष्व-विद्यालयों को लिखा गया है, उनका क्या समय है, वे प्लेक कालेज में त्रिनने विद्या-धियों को इस स्कीम के मानद्वत काम में लगाना चाहते हैं और उन विद्याधियों को इस काम में लगाने की प्रैक्टिकल गैर क्या होगी।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : अभी यह सारी स्कीम जेरे-गीर है।

श्री हरी सिंह : इस प्रश्न की महत्ता के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दु-स्तान में फल के एक भारी हिस्से को विभिन्न प्रकार के कीड़े खा रहे हैं। होना यह है कि अगर एक किसान अपने खेत में कीड़ों को मारने में सफल हो जाता है, लेकिन अगर उसके

पड़ोसी किसान अपने खेतों में पेस्ट कंट्रोल नहीं करते हैं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किया गया सारा प्रयत्न इनइफेक्टिव हो जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने एक्सपेसिव पेस्ट कंट्रोल के लिए क्या स्कीम बनाई है, जिसके द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ स्टेट्स में पेस्ट कंट्रोल कर गया जाये।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हुकूमत ने पेस्ट कंट्रोल के लिए बहुत सी स्कीम बनाई है। पेस्ट कंट्रोल करने के लिए अलग अलग तरीके हैं। एक तो बायानोजिकल कंट्रोल है। एक किम के कीड़े फसल को नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं। उन कीड़ों को जो कीड़े मारते हैं, उनको प्रीडेटर कहा जाता है। हम इस तरह भी काम कर रहे हैं। जहाँ हम देखते हैं कि बड़े स्कूल पर पेस्ट्स का एटैक हो गया है, वहाँ हम ग्राउन्ड स्प्रेडिंग भी करते हैं और एयरियल स्प्रेडिंग भी करते हैं।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : गवर्नमेंट का एक आगेनाइजेशन है पेस्टीमाइड्स एमोयमेशन आफ इंडिया। उसके एक एक्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर मि० बरुआ ने यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि इस देश की जिनकी आबादी है, उनमें मान गुना चूहे इ० देश में है। थोड़े दिन पहले मैट्रल फूड एडवाइजर गेटी के सामने यह सजेशन आया था कि गवर्नमेंट रेडियो, टेलीविजन और पेम्फलेट्स के द्वारा यह प्रचार करे कि जो व्यक्ति एक चूहे को मारेगा, उसको आठ आने या एक रुपया पुरस्कार दिया जायेगा। हम समझते हैं कि इस तरह पूरे देश में चूहे मारे जा सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पेस्ट और चूहे एक ही हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : रोटेन्स भी इसमें शामिल हैं।

उस मीटिंग में इन मसले पर बातचीत हुई थी। रोडेंट कंट्रोल के लिए हुकूमत कबम उठा रही है। उसके मातहत हम खाने की चीज के साथ जहर मिलाकर और ट्रेप लगा कर रोडेंट्स को मारते हैं। इसके लिए कई तरीके हैं। चूड़ों को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश हो रही है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : क्या यह सच है कि चूहे एक दिन में एक आदमी का खाना खा लेते हैं? पेस्ट कंट्रोल की प्लान के मातहत जो काम किया जा रहा है, उसमें बहुत इन्नि हो जाती है। उदाहरण के लिए गेहूँ के बीज बोये जाते हैं और चूहे उनको खा लेते हैं, लेकिन पेस्ट कंट्रोल की मेडिम-ज बाद में बाटिंग जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस बाब में क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह सही है कि चूहे बहुत बड़ी मिकदार में अनाज खा जाते हैं। कितने चूहे एक आदमी का खाना खा सकते हैं, यह बात इस पर भी मुश्किल है कि कोई आदमी कितना खाना खाता है।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : हमारी प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए पेस्ट कंट्रोल बहुत आवश्यक है। हमने जितने भी रस्ट-प्रूफ बैरायटीज रिफाली है, वे टोटल फेयर साबित हुई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट एक सही रास्ट प्रूफ बैरायटी नैयार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। हमारे देश के कई क्षेत्रों में रस्ट एपिडेमिक के रूप में फैल रहा है। उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हमारे जितने रिफर्ब इंस्टिट्यूट हैं, खाम तौर से आई० ए० आर० आई०, वे हर बरस रस्ट-रेसिस्टेंट बैरायटीज की खोज में मग्न हैं। माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि हमने ऐसी बैरायटीज निकाली हैं, जो रस्ट-रेसिस्टेंट हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य मुसामिब भमने, तो मैं उनको

पूरा ले चलूंगा और उन को कुछ बैरायटीज दिखाऊंगा।

Sugarcane Arrears

+

*188. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sugar Mills in different States owe huge amounts to the cane-growers;

(b) if so, the quantum of such dues in each of the sugarcane producing State, separately, and

(c) how do Government propose to help the growers to realise their dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) and (b) A statement showing State-wise the arrears of cane price relating to 1975-76 and earlier seasons as on 15-2 1976 is placed on the Table of the Sabha Placed in Library. See No LT-10489/76.

(c) The State Governments have been advised from time to time to ensure prompt payment of cane dues by factories, take stringent measures against defaulting factories including their prosecution, make provisions in their enactments for payment of interest at 12 per cent and take steps for recovery of the arrears of sugarcane prices as arrears of land revenue. Some State Governments have already taken steps to increase the rate of interest to 15 per cent and have provided for recovery of arrears of cane price as arrears of land revenue. Legal action has also been taken in a few cases where there was delay in the payment of arrears.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है, उस में भारी मात्रा में गन्ने की कीमत को बकाया दिखाया गया है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों का गन्ना खरीद लिया जाता है और उनको पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, बल्कि उनको अपनी रकम के लिए पच्ची दी जाती है। किसान अपनी 200, 300 या 400 रुपये की पच्ची को बंधक रख कर 50, 100 रुपये ले कर अपना काम चलाने है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी कितनी मिलें हैं, जिन पर गन्ने की कीमत का बकाया है और उनमें खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि पहले सालों में मुकाबले में इस साल हालत बिल्कुल बदली हुई है। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, मीजूदा साल 1975-76 के लिए 15 फरवरी, 1976 तक 8537 लाख रुपये का गन्ना खरीदा गया, जिस में 6810 लाख रुपये का पेमेंट हा चका है। जो पंद्रह दिन की मोहलत मिलती है, उसमें 1892 लाख रुपये का गन्ना खरीदा गया। और जो कुल बकाया है उत्तर प्रदेश का वह 17 करोड़ के करीब है। तो आप देखेंगे कि न केवल कोई एक्जिट नहीं है इस साल उत्तर प्रदेश में बल्कि एडवाम पेमेंट भी कर दिया है जिस के लिए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : दूसरा सवाल यह है कि कितनी मिलों पर आप ने ऐक्शन लिया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : 17 करोड़ बकाया है, लेकिन दो हफ्ते की जो मोहलत मिलती है उसको धमक शामिल किया जाय तो 18 करोड़ बनता है। इसलिए कोई बकाया नहीं है इस साल में।

SHRI D. K. PANDA. This has been the practice for the last so many years. So, may I know whether there were suggestions to the effect that immediate action should be taken to put them behind bars when it is proved that they are in arrears, whether any such legislative provision can be made and, if not the reasons therefor?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN. As I said, some State Governments have enacted legislation to take penal action against the defaulting millowners, by this year, as a result of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank and the vigilance exercised by the State Government, and the district authorities, the position of payment of the price of cane is very satisfactory.

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने इस साल की बात उत्तर प्रदेश की की। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मीज़न के पहले मीजन्स में कितने पैसों उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार दोनों जगहों के मिलमालिकों के ऊपर वाकी है ? दूसरा आप डेफिटिट यह बताए कि बकायों की वसूली के लिए किस किस पैक्ट्री या प्राजीकृषण उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में किया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैं अग्रज त्रिया कि जो माजदा साल है इस साल में पोजीशन बहुत अच्छी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि लगभग साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये गिछले साल के और उस के पहले के सालों में इयज के बचाया है। उस के ऊपर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने ऐक्शन भी लिया है। मैं जानना हूँ कि एक दो मिलों के ऊपर ऐक्शन लिया जैसे मेरठ की यशवत शगर मिल के; मालिक को जेल में भी भेजा। लेकिन जब हम ने पीनल ऐक्शन शुरू किया तो कुछ स्टेट आर्डर्स मिल गए हैं वोटे की तरफ से इसलिए कुछ मजबूरी हमारे सामने आ गई।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मैंने दो प्रश्न किए, एक का भी उत्तर नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से अच्छा शायद वह उत्तर नहीं दे सकते हैं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: From the statement it is seen that during the current year with a comparatively bad performance in U. P., Bihar and even Maharashtra, they have paid about Rs. 203 crores for the whole country up to 15th February. In spite of it there are about Rs. 4 crores pending for 1974-75. How is it that the sugar factories can disperse money to the extent of Rs. 203 crores up to date and still keep arrears of Rs. 4 crores for a period of 1 to 1½ years pending? Why is it that the off-set is not given in regard to the old dues? When the sale of sugar, which is the ultimate product out of sugarcane as raw material, is absolutely on a cash and carry basis, what stands in the way of the Government seeing to it that the sale of cane by the cultivators to the factories is also done on a cash and carry basis? It might take time to implement it, but at least in principle will the hon. Minister agree that the payment should be made in cash?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: By the very nature of the sugar industry, many problems have cropped up. If we insist on cash payment, it is not possible, because the factories may not have that much cash. I think it has been agreed upon by the representatives of the industry as well as the representatives of growers that a period of a fortnight may be allowed for making payments and from this year, that period is being adhered to and enforced successfully.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You did not answer part (a) of my question please.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए यह कहा कि अब उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई बकाया नहीं है इस साल का।

यह जो केन का पेमेंट किया गया यह सोसाइटियों के खाते में किया गया और जो सोसाइटियों के ड्यूज थे उस में सोसाइटियों ने उस पेमेंट को मुजरा कर लिया और जहां तक केन के ड्यूज का ताल्लुक है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की कोई मिल नहीं है जिस के ऊपर 20-20, 30-30 और 40-40 लाख रुपये बाकी नहीं। आठ दस मिलें आज भी वहां बन्द हो गईं। प्रोडक्शन पर भी इस का असर पड़ता है। जो हमारा लक्ष्य था कि 50 लाख टन शुगर का प्रोडक्शन मिलेगा वह इस तरह से 45 लाख टन भी नहीं होने जा रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो यह फिगर दी है यह केन एरियर्स के ड्यूज की है या सोसाइटियों ने जो रुपया अपने खाते में जमा कर लिया उस की है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : शुगर प्रोडक्शन की जो बात आप ने कही है उस का इस सवाल से कोई खास ताल्लुक नहीं है क्योंकि शुगर प्रोडक्शन जो है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ड्यूज की वजह से कोई मिल बन्द नहीं हुई है। जहां जहां गन्ना खत्म हो गया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह पूछा था कि जो कोई बकाया नहीं है वह क्या इसलिए नहीं है कि वह सोसाइटियों के ड्यूज में चला गया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : शुगर प्रोडक्शन की बात भी उन्होंने कही थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब आप अभी मत दोजिए।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो पेमेंट केन डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटीज के थ्रू हुआ है, जो एक नार्मल प्रैक्टिस है कि केन डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी जो किसान को पहले दर्जा देती है खाद की शक्ल में या और इस किस्म की,

वह अपने इयूज काट लेती है और यह गले की कीमत की पैमेंट जो है यह केन डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटीज के यू की गई है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण लोडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब तो दिला-इए, मैंने प्रोडक्शन के बारे में पूछा था . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप बाद में इन में टेक अप कीजिए।

Convention of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

†SHRI D. K. PANDA:

189. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations made by the convention of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies held in Delhi on the 8th February, 1976, and

(b) if so, their main demands, and decision taken, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b). That the group housing Societies should be given land at cheaper rates, near the place of duty of its members, that normal ground rent should be charged, and the societies should be allowed to cover more area and loans should be given to the societies for constructing houses at cheaper rates. No decision has yet been taken.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The question is that this statement lacks proper appreciation of the seriousness of the problem, because in order to secure land, loan, etc., the Convention suggested and made recommendations for specific measures such as (1) to set up a central body; (2) to evolve some common

measures of policy with regard to various societies; (3) to remove all the obstructed laws passed by different States. It has already been specifically pointed out by our Prime Minister when she made an inaugural address; and (4) to evolve a self-supporting and self-generating process. In view of these things and especially in view of the 20-point programme, how best it can be implemented? Merely taking loan at cheaper rates will not solve the problem unless proper methods are adopted and some machinery is set up. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to take action immediately in the light of recommendations made by the Convention?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: As I have submitted earlier, this Convention was held recently. They sent these recommendations and those recommendations are under examination. They have been making some of these recommendations even earlier also. One or two of them were considered by a committee which was appointed on the working of the D.D.A. The recommendations of that Committee are also being processed by a Committee consisting of representatives of different Ministries.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The hon. Minister says that the Government has yet to take a decision. I want to know by what time the decision will be taken, when all these things are going to be processed and a policy laid down.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: As I said, these recommendations have been made recently by the convention which was held about a month back. They have been received by the Government. Naturally, the Government has to examine them. But I can tell one thing that the Government is very much interested in accelerating the process of house building by cooperative societies and whatever and wherever the snags, the attempts are being made to remove those snags.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: By what time?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I think, the hon. Member wants to know how soon the Government will arrive at a decision. The hon. Member himself has stated that the Convention has made serious suggestions. I hope, it is not the intention of the hon. Member that we should treat them lightly and quickly.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The Prime Minister has categorically made a policy statement that all the obstructive laws passed by different States should be removed. Before taking all those other actions, setting up a central body, etc., why not issue instructions to different States to remove all the obstructive laws. The obstructive laws are already categorised. The Prime Minister has made a policy statement. I want to know whether the Government is going to implement it and by what time.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to submit for the consideration of the hon. Member that if there are any obstructive laws in different States with regard to group housing societies, that is a matter which will have to be considered by the various State Governments concerned. As far as the Central Government is concerned, as I have already submitted, the recommendations were received very recently and we are examining them.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that there are different types of houses for various groups, middle-income group, low-income group, janta group and service personnel group? It is learnt that most of the poor people living in slums have been evicted and those poor people have been dumped into some places and that only 22 sq. yards of land has been given in lieu of the property destroyed. By giving only 22 sq. yards of land, the Government is creating slums again side by side. What will be the psychological effect on those people

who have been evicted and given only 22 sq. yards of land? I want to know whether the Government re-consider this aspect of the matter in view of the fact that we are driving towards the socialist pattern of society.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: This question has really nothing to do with the group housing societies. If the Chair permits, I can answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: No please: Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: As far as my experience goes, these group housing societies are dominated by vested interests who have got big lands as well as money, black money or white money—I do not know.

So, what steps are the Government going to take to see that the middle income group and the lower income group people get preference while any allotment either of land or money is made by the Government to these societies in the different States?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The hon. Member has put a general question and I would submit for his consideration that the policy of the Government is to encourage building of houses for the economically weaker sections in the lower income group and the middle income group and not for the higher income group, for this purpose, there are clear instructions to the various agencies in regard to the allotment of land and grant of loans etc.

New Rice Variety

*191. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice research station of Punjab University has collected 5,000 types of paddy from all over the country and abroad for laboratory experiments and fields tests to produce good varieties resistant to diseases;

(b) whether two rice cultures LET-3125 and LET-3126 developed at these stations have been found suitable for cultivation all over the country, and

(c) whether this Rice Research Station has been instrumental in increasing rice production from one tonne per hectare in 1965 to 2.8 tonnes in 1975 in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir, over 5000 types of paddy have been collected

(b) Yes Sir their performance has been fairly good at 50 locations in the country under the trials of the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project

(c) Rice production and productivity in Punjab have gone up due to the collaborative efforts of farmers scientists extension workers and input supply agencies. The high yielding varieties have acted as catalysts in bringing about the increase in production

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH I would like to know in regard to the reply given in part (c) whether the high yielding varieties have been experimented upon in Punjab and if so what is the result?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN As I have stated in my reply the high yielding variety has been tested at 50 different locations and the performance is fairly satisfactory

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH I would like to know where these 50 locations are situated—in which State

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN We have coordinating centres almost all over the country in the rice growing areas

श्री राख सहाय चौधे : श्रीमान्, धान की खेती के सम्बन्ध में जो अनुसंधान पंजाब में हुआ इसके अतिरिक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मनीला में एक इंस्टीट्यूशन है

जो धान की खेती के उत्पादन और जल्दी ईल्ड के बारे में बनाया गया है, उसको देखने हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ का एग्गिया जिसकी धान की बेट्ट कहते हैं वहाँ तक किस प्रकार और किस ऐजन्सी के माध्यम में अनुसंधान पहुँचायेगा ताकि वहाँ पर अधिक में अधिक धान की खेती हो सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ . छत्तीसगढ़ में भी जो नई बैंगयटीज हैं उनका एग्ग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज एक्सपेंशन स्टाफ में जॉइंट में फैला रहे हैं।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी . पाच हजार रिस्म में जो धान इकट्ठे किए गए और परीक्षण हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उनमें क्या कोई ऐसी बैंगयटी है जो ड्राई फार्मिंग जहाँ पानी कम होता है वहाँ लाभ पहुँचा सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ . जी हाँ पंजाब में तन्करीवन पाच हजार बैंगयटीज के ऊपर परीक्षण किया है। सेण्ट्रल राइस रिस्मिच इंस्टीट्यूट कटक में लगभग दस हजार बैंगयटीज के ऊपर रिस्मिच किया है और ऐसी बैंगयटीज भी है जो कि कम पानी में हो सकती है। इसमें ऊपर खोज जारी है और अगर आप ज्यादा जानकारी चाहे तो वह भी मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेंसुली : मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान देहरादून की भगहर बासमती की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सूचना यह है कि जो नई बैंगयटीज आपने निकाली है उनमें बासमती की तरह की खुशबू तो नहीं रह जाती है लेकिन उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ जाता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खुशबू को बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

सूचना महोदय : वह पूछ रहे हैं आपका ध्यान खुशबू की तरफ है या दाने की तरफ है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हमारा ध्यान दोनों तरफ है। माननीय सदस्य को जानकर खुशी होगी कि हमने जो एक नई किस्म की ड्वार्फ बैरायटी निकाली थी उसका दाना बिल्कुल देहरादून की बासमती की तरह से था लेकिन खुशबू नहीं थी और अब नई बैरायटी जो निकली है उसमें दाना भी बासमती की तरह में है और खुशबू भी वैसी ही है।

दिल्ली में अधिकारियों के लिये बंगलों पर व्यय

*193. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या दिल्ली और अन्य राज्यों में उच्चतम अधिकारियों की गृहायश के लिए बंगले किराये पर लिये गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार इन बंगलों पर प्रतिवर्ष राज्यवार, कितना व्यय करती है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप को बहुत धन्यवाद, आप काफ़ी परिश्रम कर रहे हैं। बाहर की सूचना तो आप ब्लैकट कर रहे हैं, मेहरबानी कर के दिल्ली के बारे में ही बतलाइये—दिल्ली में कितने बंगले किराये पर लिये हुए हैं और कितना किराया देना पड़ रहा है ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I might inform the hon. Member for his information that hiring of private accommodation is not centralised. The various Ministries and Departments hire bungalows on their own under certain rules and regulations. Even in regard to Delhi, information will have to be collected from the various Ministries, Departments and undertakings, and that will take time.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या आपने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई हुई है कि किन हालात में आप अधिकारियों के लिए, मकान किराये पर लेते हैं ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I might say that, under certain circumstances, under the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1958, when residence is not available, certain powers have been delegated to various Ministries under which they can hire on their own. In regard to any other detail, as I said the information is being collected.

Agricultural Plan for Rural Poor

*194 **SHRI P GANGADEB** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether he has issued recently any instructions to the Chief Ministers of the States regarding speedier action on the agricultural plans for rural poor,

(b) whether Centre has offered larger funds to the States for the purpose; and

(c) if so, how much has been offered to the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from normal plan allocations, no other special or larger funds have been offered to the State Govern-

ments for speedier action on the agricultural plans for rural poor under the programmes of Rural Development Department.

(c) The question does not arise.

SHRI P. GANGADEB. In view of the fact that there is large rural unemployment under employment in the countryside of our nation and not much is being done for the people to go and work in the villages, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what proposal Government have for this year and whether any directive has been given to the States to attract and provide self-employment to the villagers in various fields of agriculture

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN For providing employment in the rural areas and for improving the economic conditions of the weaker sections in the rural areas, Government have initiated 160 more Marginal Farmers' Development Projects, DPAI and Command Area Development Projects and all these will increase the employment potential in the rural areas

SHRI P. GANGADEB In view of the fact that poverty and all distortions of social valuer need to be removed by revolutionising the social relations of production, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any discussion has taken place or is proposed to take place with all the Chief Ministers of the country regarding the strategy for integrated village development, and what assistance is envisaged to be given under the strategy for the retreat from the urban bias to rural bias

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN. Regarding the conditions of the weaker sections in the rural areas, the Prime Minister's 20-point programme will take care of all these problems. For instance, Rs. 200 crores have been provided under the Small Farmers' Development Agencies and Rs. 187 crores for DPAP and other projects. In all,

about Rs. 600 crores would be spent in the rural areas during the next five years for improving the conditions of the people living in the rural areas.

श्री विजयति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, गावों में बैंक खोलने की बात चल रही है। उत्तर बिहार में आपने देखा होगा—हार्ट कराड की पोपुलेशन है और वहाँ एक भी रूरल बैंक नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम काम के लिए 2 अरब रुपया सैट-अप किया गया है और बाद में 6 अरब रुपया और दिया जायगा। आप कहते हैं कि यह रुपया गांव के निर्धन किसानों को दिया जायगा जो खेती को उन्नति चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रुपया पान का कौन सा तरीका है, जब से कर्ज का भुगतान खत्म किया गया है, कोई भी उनको कर्ज नहीं देता है। आप उन के लिए क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं जिस से रुपया उन के हाथों में पहुँचे। आपने बजट में रुपया रखा है, लेकिन यह रुपया उन तक कैसे पहुँचेगा ?

श्री शाहनावाज खान : रूरल क्रेडिट सोसायटीज और रूरल बैंक जहाँ नहीं हैं, वहाँ खोले जा रहे हैं।

श्री विजयति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैंने पूछा, क्या कि ये रूरल बैंक कब तक खोले जायेंगे, कब तक उन से कर्ज मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सूचना इन के पास नहीं है। इस के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना होगा।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER During the period of this emergency and in spite of the announcement

of the 20-Point Programme, recently news appeared in the newspapers that in West Bengal, the agricultural labourers were getting on an average only 37 paise per day as income. I would like to know what concrete steps Government is going to take in order to ensure that the labourers get the minimum living wage fixed for the rural agricultural labourers

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN Very clear instructions have been issued to the State Governments to ensure that the minimum wages as fixed by the State Government are enforced in the rural areas and where they are not enforced, the State Government should punish the people who are defying these orders

Demand for Setting up of Industry for Blind

*195 **SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a demand from the Blind Association of Kerala to set up some industry there for which the blind have been given training; and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) No such demand has been received in this Ministry from the Blind Association of Kerala. However, the Kerala Federation of the Blind has applied to the Government for assistance to set up a Braille Press at Trivandrum

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, I actually stand corrected, the name, Blind Association of Kerala, was given wrongly, it should have been Kerala Federation of the Blind.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what are the broad features

of the proposal made by the Federation of the Blind in regard to the setting up of this Braille Press in Kerala and whether it is a fact that this scheme has been supported by the Kerala Government and if so, what is the reaction of the Centre

SHRI ARVIND NETAM This scheme has been supported by the Kerala Government and they have recommended this case to our Ministry. We have sought for some additional information from the Federation as well as the State Government and whenever we receive this additional information, we will certainly consider this case

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय देहातो मे जो हरिजन, आदिवासी और किसान मजदूर हैं, आज साहूकार उन की कोई मदद नहीं कर रहा है, कोई उन को रपया उधार नहीं देता है हर तरफ क्राहि-क्राहि मची हुई है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि आपके ये सरकारी बैंक कब तक खुलेंगे जिस से उन का लेन-देन चल सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शाहनवाज खां, आप उन के मवाल का जवाब दे दें।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हरल बैंक खोलने की हिदायत सब स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को दे दी गई है। पिछली चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में भी यह सवाल आया था और वहां यह नय हुआ था कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन हरल बैंक को खोला जाय ताकि जिन लोगों को साहूकार पैसा नहीं देते हैं, हरल बैंक उन की मदद कर सकें।

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS
Rice production and Procurement

*182 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether production of rice in the country this year has increased

(b) if so its break-up Statewise,

(c) whether procurement of rice in certain States was lower than last year and

(d) if so facts thereof Statewise with particular reference to West Bengal, Orissa and Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Firm estimates of production of rice for the year 1975-76 have not yet become available from all the States. On present indications production of rice during the year would show a substantial increase over that in the previous year in most of the States.

(c) and (d) As per reports available upto 17th March 1976, procurement of rice during 1975-76 is lower than that in the corresponding period of last year in the case of only two States viz. Kerala and Maharashtra. Procurement of rice in West Bengal, Orissa and Assam is substantially higher than that in the last year. The procurement operations are still in progress and will continue till the end of October 1976. In fact the States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have already exceeded the targets fixed for the entire 1975-76 marketing season and the total procurement of 48.01 lakh tonnes of rice as on 17th March 1976 is the highest achieved so far.

Setting up of Factories in Kerala for Manufacture of Bricks

*183 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has agreed to set up factories in Kerala for the manufacture of cheap hollow bricks and for curing low grade wood for building purposes, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH) (a) and (b) No such specific scheme has been received by Housing and Urban Development Corporation from the Kerala Government or from any other organisation in Kerala. HUDCO can however, consider for loan assistance schemes for manufacture of building materials on receipt of an application along with a feasibility report for each such scheme.

Sowing of Sugarcane in Autumn

*184 SHRI K M 'MADHUKAR' Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow has given a suggestion that sowing of sugarcane in autumn is much more beneficial than in any other season, and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken so far to educate the cane growers to adopt this method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-

NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Autumn planted sugarcane consistently yielded about thirty per cent better than late April planting in trials conducted by the Institute.

(b) Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research and State Research Stations have organised seminars, demonstrations and Radio talks in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Punjab to popularise this technique.

Implementation of Land Ceiling Laws

*190. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have taken the plea of lack of finances for the poor implementation of land ceiling laws; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No. However, some of the States have pleaded for greater financial assistance for strengthening their administrative apparatus for implementation of the land ceiling laws and have also asked for additional funds for providing where-withals to the allottees of surplus land for cultivation.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-payment of Instalments by Allottees to D.D.A.

*192. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of flats allotted by D.D.A. under the Low and Middle Income Groups Schemes in Delhi in various localities in respect of which the instalments are not being paid by the allottees;

(b) steps taken by Government to cancel the said allotments and take back the possession of the flats concerned and re-allot them to other people;

(c) whether any investigations have since been made about the bonafide of the allottees of these flats; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Allottees of 1419 Low Income Group flats and 427 Middle Income Groups flats are defaulters for more than four instalments taking into account payments made upto December, 1975.

(b) Allotment of 58 Middle Income Group flats and 45 Lower Income Group flats were cancelled through public notice issued on 10th February, 1976. No decision has been taken yet on the question of taking back possession of these flats.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

International Women's Year

*196. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has drafted a plan to carry out long term projects for the welfare of women and also to consolidate the gains achieved during the International Women's Year;

(b) if so, particulars of the plan; and

(c) in how many cases fresh legislative measures will have to be taken

and in how many of them immediate action can be taken and what targets have been fixed with regard to items in the latter category?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A National Plan of Action for Women has been prepared by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, at the instance of the Ministry. It envisages legislative and administrative action as well as voluntary effort to achieve equality of status and opportunities for the development of women in all fields, including education, employment and health care. Copies of the Plan are available in the Library of Parliament.

2. Government are guided by the resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament to initiate a comprehensive programme of specific legislative and administrative measures aimed at removing, as far as possible, the economic and social injustices, disabilities and discriminations to which Indian women continue to be subjected. Legislative measures taken and those under consideration in this behalf are indicated below:

- (i) Parliament has already enacted The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, providing for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment.
- (ii) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill has been introduced in Parliament. The Bill provides that certain classes of family disputes are to be tried in a special way with due stress on attempts at conciliation.
- (iii) A Bill to amend the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Special

Marriage Act, 1954, to smoothen out the hardships experienced by estranged married couples is expected to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

- (iv) An Amending Bill in regard to the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is expected to be introduced in Parliament during the course of the year.
- (v) The provisions of the existing legislation in respect of maternity benefits, child marriage restraint, prevention of dowry, etc., are under review by an Inter-Departmental 'Empowered Committee'.

3. Appropriate administrative measures are also being taken to achieve the objective in view in as short a period of time as possible.

Grant from Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for Minor Irrigation in West Bengal

*197. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has made an additional commitment to West Bengal Government to support the minor irrigation schemes in the State;

(b) if so, total amount sanctioned; and

(c) which are the irrigation projects which are likely to be taken up immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). An International Development Association assisted credit project has been sanctioned at a total cost of 59 million

dollars (Rs. 47 crores) with International Development Association assistance of 35 million dollars (Rs. 27.2 crores) for West Bengal. The project will continue for a period of four years. The project was declared effective on 28-8-1975. This is in addition to the 17 schemes for minor irrigation sanctioned by A.R.D.C. upto 30-6-1975. The total outlay is Rs. 3.61 crores and the commitment of refinance from A.R.D.C. is Rs. 3.29 crores.

The Project is the first phase of the programme to assist West Bengal Government in agricultural development and consist of construction of 18,000 shallow tubewells, 300 deep tubewells (200 for minor irrigation groups and 100 for minor irrigation corporation) with land development and field channels, completion of 600 partly constructed river lift irrigation and deep tubewells including land development and field channels. The project also provides for development of three regulated markets and setting up of 200 agro-service centres. The project area covers the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and West Dinajpur. The project also provides for technical assistance, scholarship, for staff and acquisition of equipment for the Water Board and the Engineering Directorate of the Department of Agriculture of West Bengal.

Scheme to help Small and Marginal Farmers

*198. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) schemes to financially help the small and marginal farmers;

(b) amount of short-term production loans given through the Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) in 1974-75, State-wise; and

(c) measures taken to help the Small Farmers who are outside the folds of cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) During the Fifth Five Year Plan 160 Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency projects have been set up in different parts of the country to extend benefits to the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. The Agencies provide financial assistance in the shape of subsidy up to 25 per cent to Small Farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers on the capital cost of different development programmes relating to agriculture and subsidiary occupations, the balance amount being made available as loan by financing institutions, i.e. Cooperative and Commercial Banks. Similar assistance is being made available under the Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes of Special Animal Husbandry Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and the Command Area Development Programme.

(b) The Small Farmers Development Agencies do not advance any loans but mobilise credit through the institutions sources like the Cooperative/Commercial Banks for the identified participants. A statement showing the short term production loans advanced by the Cooperative/Commercial Banks in the SFDA/MFAL project areas during financial year 1974-75 is enclosed.

(c) Besides the Cooperatives, Commercial Banks are also providing credit facilities to Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. With a view to augment the credit facilities further in the rural areas for productive activities, especially of Small/Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, rural artisans, etc., Regional Rural Banks

sponsored by the Commercial Banks are being set up under the Regional Rural Banks Act—1976 11 such banks have been established by now. The SFDA/MFAL Agencies also provide interest free share capital loan to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for their enrolment as member of Cooperative Societies to enable them to obtain credit from these institutions

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl No	State	Short-term production loans advanced by Cooperative/Commercial Banks
1	Andhra Pradesh	108.24
2	Assam	28.21
3	Bihar	46.55
4	Gujarat	242.45
5	Haryana	419.65
6	Himachal Pradesh	35.97
7	Jammu & Kashmir	72.17
8	Karnataka	164.96
9	Kerala	108.19
10	Madhya Pradesh	99.50
11	Maharashtra	120.82
12	Meghalaya	1.81
13	Manipur	5.41
14	Nagaland	7.07
15	Orissa	156.32
16	Punjab	254.25
17	Rajasthan	328.24
18	Tamil Nadu	500.78
19	Uttar Pradesh	198.15
20	Tripura	8.72
21	West Bengal	78.29
22	Goa	3.94
23	Pondicherry	11.37
		<u>3001.06</u>

Breeding Farms in A.P.

*199 SHRI K RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION please to state.

(a) number of exotic breeding farms located in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) funds released to these farms, and

(c) whether Central Government propose to set up a Frozen Semen Bank in Andhra Pradesh during 1976-77 with foreign assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P SHNDE) (a) (i) Two small units of exotic cattle of Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Breeds (Bull Mother Units) have been set up at Nekarikallu and Hyderabad under Operation Flood Project by the Indian Dairy Corporation

(ii) One Jersey herd has been set up at Mamnoon by the State Department of Animal Husbandry

(iii) Only one Centrally Sponsored Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm has been sanctioned at Banavasi District Kur-nool

(b) (i) For (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above no funds are directly released by this Ministry

(ii) For (a) (iii) above, during 1975-76 sanction has been issued for Rs. 11.11 lakhs and the funds have not yet been released. The total Central Assistance for the Centrally Sponsored Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Banavasi is Rs. 94.17 lakhs.

(c) Yes, A Frozen Semen Bank is proposed to be set up in Nandyal (Kurnool District) during 1976-77 with Dainda assistance.

Development of Sugarcane Seed

*200. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have a plan for development of sugarcane seeds;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) how far is this likely to be helpful to small sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has sanctioned a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for sugarcane development which includes production and distribution of healthy seeds cane. Under this scheme, a massive seed production and distribution programme has been taken up by various States where sugar factories are located. Under this programme, 47 seed production centres have been allocated to various States. At each Centre, necessary finances for heat treatment plants as also for Technical Experts have been provided by the Central Government for heat treatment and technical supervision of the programme. The programme envisages saturating 2000 hectares area around each sugar factory in the Sub-Tropical Region (1000 hectares in Nagaland) and 1000 hectares in Tropical Region

with healthy seed cane produced through the three-tier system of seed production once in every four or five years.

(c) The programme aims at saturating the entire intensive block area of 2000 hectares in the Sub-Tropical belt and 1000 hectares in the Tropical States with healthy seed cane around each sugar factory, and this seed will be available to all sugarcane growers, majority of which consists of small and marginal cane growers.

Veeranam Project

998 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) estimated cost of the Veeranam Project, upto date expenditure incurred thereon and the percentage of progress,

(b) the target date fixed for its completion; and

(c) action taken to speed up the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Negotiation for purchase of Fishing Trawlers

999. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation went abroad for negotiation and purchase of trawlers for fishing;

(b) whether any representative of any private firms were included in this delegation; and

(c) if so, names of those firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation was sent to Mexico in August-September, 1975 consisting of representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Economic Affairs and Mazagon Docks Ltd., to discuss and finalise outstanding problems relating to import of trawlers from that country.

(b) The import of trawlers discussed by the delegation relates to the scheme notified by the Government in June, 1973 for the import of trawlers by the fishing industry. The programme was coordinated by the Government. As the purchases are by the public sector corporations and fishing companies, Govt. informed all the Indian parties to send their representatives to participate in the discussions, if they so desired. In response to this, one public sector fisheries corporation and two fishing companies sent their representatives to Mexico. They were not members of the official delegation.

(c) The names of the firms whose representatives participated in the discussions are:

- (i) State Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., West Bengal, Calcutta (Public Sector).
- (ii) M/s. ITC Ltd., Calcutta.
- (iii) M/s. EID-Parry Ltd., Madras.

C.D. Blocks and Village Panchayats

1000. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme for making Community Development

Blocks and Village Panchayats financially strong for the implementation of 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Community Development Blocks and Village Panchayats fall within State subjects.

(b) Does not arise.

Air and Water Pollution in Delhi

1001. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether both air and water of Delhi are today much more polluted than a decade ago;

(b) if so, the increase in pollution in water and air in the capital during the last three years; and

(c) how does it compare with pollution in other capital cities of the world and what steps are being taken to eradicate them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact increase in pollution has not been quantified so far.

(c) The pollution in Delhi is comparatively lesser than the other world capital cities. The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been set up under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the aforesaid Board is taking effective steps to control water pollution in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Action is being taken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to reduce the air pollution caused by the

smoke from the Chimneys of Inderprastha Power Station. Six monitoring stations have been set up in different parts of the city to measure and analyse the dust. The Delhi Transport Corporation is also taking steps to minimise the pollution due to defective injection system of Buses.

Pending the enacting of a comprehensive legislation to control air pollution, the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi has extended the "The Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Act, 1972" to the Union Territory of Delhi (except Delhi Cantonment) and a Smoke Nuisance Commission for Delhi has been constituted to supervise and control the working of the said Act.

Achievements of Crash Programme for Rural Employment and Agricultural Development

1002. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan for converting the assets created by the Crash Programme for Rural Employment and Crash Programme for Agricultural Production, such as village roads, link roads, wells etc. into permanent assets after the completion of the two crash Programmes by the States;

(b) if so, an estimate of the permanent assets thus created in each State/Union territory;

(c) whether this is commensurate with the amount spent under the two programmes in each State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the fate of the assets created by the Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The guidelines under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment provided that durable assets be created through implementation of labour intensive projects. According to available information a total of 142804 hectares were brought under minor irrigation, 63323 hectares under soil conservation and afforestation, 187835 hectares under Flood Protection and 72375 Kilometres of roads were constructed.

The State Governments were, however, made responsible for completion of incomplete works from their own resources and also to look after their maintenance. Some of the States provided substantial funds for this purpose.

Crash Programme for Agricultural Production

Minor Irrigation works executed under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme have created assets of a durable nature which were capable of yielding irrigation benefits during 1972-73 as well as in the subsequent years. Statements showing the expenditure incurred by the States on the minor irrigation. Programmes and the physical benefits achieved from the programmes are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-18490/76]. The benefits from these irrigation schemes, which are expected to accrue over a number of years, justify the cost.

Settlers in Andamans

1003. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the different Groups now rehabilitated in Andamans;

(b) number of Bengali settlers there and whether land and house sites have been given to them on subsidy and loan basis; and

(c) whether they have returned the loans; and if not, what are their difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NAWAS MIRDHA) (a) Migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Sri Lanka and Burma and exservice men have been rehabilitated under the resettlement scheme of the Department of Rehabilitation.

Besides this, agriculturist families of migrants from former East Pakistan and certain other groups have been resettled under the colonisation scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Information in regard to this is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Total number of Bengali settlers is 3638 (2861 under Home Ministry's scheme and 777 under the scheme of Department of Rehabilitation).

Under the scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs, the entire assistance was given as grant upto 1949. Thereafter assistance was in the form of loans. Under the Department of Rehabilitation, land is given free but loan is given for purchasing fertilizers and plough-animals sinking of wells, house construction etc.

(c) The settlers under the resettlement schemes of Department of Rehabilitation have not yet started repaying their loans due to financial difficulties. Information regarding repayment of loans by settlers under the colonisation scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dams on Subarnarekha River

1004. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) when Dams on Subarnarekha river in Singhbhum and Ranchi Districts of Bihar, and in Bengal and Orissa would be constructed;

(b) number and places where the Dams are to be constructed in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa, on this river;

(c) area, to be brought under agriculture, separately in each State; and

(d) causes of delay in construction and the steps taken by Government to speed up the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH). (a) to (c) A list of major/medium irrigation projects in the Subarnarekha basin proposed by the Government of Bihar (in Singhbhum District) and the Government of West Bengal (in Purulia District) indicating their estimated cost and the area to be benefited is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*]. See No LT-10491/76. No new projects in Subarnarekha basin have so far been sponsored by Orissa.

(d) Subarnarekha multi-purpose project of Bihar involves inter-State aspects. This will be considered for clearance after an agreement is reached between the concerned States, namely Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. 2)

Of the remaining 8 projects of Bihar comments have been sent to the State Government on 7 projects. Replies of the State Government are awaited. The eighth project namely, Murahar was received in the Central Water Commission in January, 1976 and is under examination.

Comments on 4 projects of West Bengal have been sent to the State Government and their replies are awaited. Project Report for Karru was received in March 1976 and is under examination.

Approval to these projects for inclusion in the State's developmental plans will be considered after the projects are found technically feasible.

and economically viable and necessary funds and made available by the State Governments in their Annual Plans.

Agriculture Census 1970-71

1005. SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) findings of the Agriculture Census conducted in 1970-71; and

(b) how far the findings of this Census have been helpful in implementation of land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The following are the main findings of the Agricultural Census 1970-71.

1. There are 70.5 million operational holdings in Indian agriculture operating over an aggregate area of 162 million hectares of land. The average size of the holding is 2.30 hectares out of which the net area under cultivation is 2.06 hectares.

2. The aggregate of 70.5* million holdings is made up of:

—12.4 million wholly irrigated holdings operating over an area of 12.1 million hectares.

—17 million partly irrigated holdings covering an aggregate area of 46 million hectares of which the irrigated component adds upto 17 million hectares, and

—41 million wholly unirrigated holdings operating over a total area of 77 million hectares characterised by rainfed agriculture.

*0.1 million holdings being under 'current fallows' are not classified under any of these categories.

3. The total of 70.5 million operational holdings is made up of 58.7 million individual holdings (83.3 per cent) operating an area of 129 million hectares and 11.8 million joint holdings (16.7 per cent) operating 33 million hectares.

4. Preponderance of marginal holdings (Below 1.0 hectare) is one of the dominant features of operational holdings in India. Half the number of operational holdings are marginal, although their contribution to total area is only nine per cent. Nineteen per cent of the holdings are small (1.0—2.0 hectares) and they cover 12 per cent of the area. Semi-medium holdings (2.0—4.0 hectares) constitute about 15 per cent of the total number and 19 per cent of the total area. On the other hand medium (4.0—10.0 hectares) and large holdings (10.0 hectares and above) account for roughly two thirds of the area under these holdings. Eleven per cent of the holdings are medium holdings and 4 per cent are large holdings. In absolute terms 2.8 million holdings which are of 10 hectares and above account for an area of 50 million hectares. The average size of large holdings is roughly 18 hectares.

5. Over two-thirds of the total irrigated area in the country (67.6 per cent) is made up of irrigated area in the middle groups, viz. small and semi-medium holdings (39.0 per cent) and medium holdings (28.6 per cent).

6. Two-fifths of the total area under tubewell irrigation in the country is made up of the area located in the small and semi-medium holdings. Canal irrigation accounts for little over two fifths of the total irrigated area in all the size groups, almost two-thirds of the total area under rice cultivation in the country is unirrigated.

7. Small and semi-medium holdings (1.0 to 4.0 hectares) account for the largest part of the area under rice

cultivation both irrigated and unirrigated (43.6 per cent and 44.1 per cent respectively). Although marginal and sub-marginal holdings (less than 1 hectare) constitute one-half of the total number of operational holdings in the country, rice cultivation by these holdings add up to an area which is less than one-fifth of the total area under rice cultivation.

8 Given the substantial role of the small and semi-medium holdings in rice production in the country and the technical and economic viability of these holdings in this group for the cultivation of this crop, it appears to be advantageous if added facilities are given to this category of holdings.

9 Greater part of the wheat cultivation in the country is under irrigated conditions (55.9 per cent of the total area under wheat) in contrast to conditions of rice cultivation. Small and semi-medium holdings (10-40 hectares) account for the largest part of the area under wheat cultivation (38.2 per cent) of the irrigated area and 30.0 per cent of the un-irrigated area) a phenomenon noticed in rice cultivation as well. Added facilities to the small and semi-medium holdings (which account for the largest area under wheat) towards raising wheat production in the irrigated areas and strengthening unirrigated cultivation through supplementary (minor) irrigational facilities would be distinct advantage to the economy.

10 Small and semi-medium holdings (10-40 hectares) account for the largest part (about two-fifths) of the area under maize, both irrigated and unirrigated. Similar is the position in case of barley.

11 There are about 7 million operational holdings engaged in the cultivation of jowar and bajra under marginal and sub-marginal conditions

constituting 72 per cent of the total operational holding devoted to these crops.

12 Marginal and sub-marginal holdings which constitute one-half of the total operational holdings account for only 8 per cent of the total area under pulses cultivation.

13 Large holdings (10 hectares and above) account for about 16 per cent of the total area under sugarcane both in the irrigated and unirrigated areas.

14 Medium and large holdings together account for 63 per cent of the total area under oilseed.

15 The bulk of cotton cultivation in the country is on the part of operational holdings of a size of 4 hectares and above which account for 77 per cent of the total area under cotton.

16 Jute cultivation in the country is largely an activity of semi-medium, small and marginal holdings.

17 The aggregate unutilised land under operational holdings is of the order of 124 million hectares. One-half of this land is situated in large holdings (10 hectares and above). More than eighty per cent of unutilised land in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is in the holdings of 40 hectares and above.

(b) Government have found these findings useful and the trends revealed by the Census will be kept in view in the formulation, review and implementation of land reforms.

Loans to Cultivators

1006 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of agricultural loans given to the cultivators during the years 1973-75;

(b) State-wise and Union-territory-wise break-up of the figures of loans including the numbers of cultivators given such loans; and

(c) amount of the loans recovered in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) to (c) Two statements giving the information relating to co-operatives and commercial banks are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-10492/76]. Information in respect of Commercial Banks indicate direct loans (outstanding)

चावल के उत्पादन के लिये नई टेक्नोलॉजी

1007. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल में चावल की खेती के लिए नई परम्परागत पुराने तरीके अपनाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या चावल की खेती के लिए कोई नई टेक्नोलॉजी अथवा नये तरीके नहीं निकाले गये हैं ;

(ग) हम सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 में चावल का उत्पादन कितना रहा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (बी प्रमोदास फडेल) : (क) से (ग). चावल की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1966-67 में शुरू किया गया था

तथापि असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी राज्यों में नई तकनीकी की धीमी गति से अपनाने और इस फसल की पछेती बुवाई करने के कारण इस सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षाकृत कम प्रगति की है। अधिकांश किसानों द्वारा नई उत्पादन तकनीकी अपनाने के लिए हाल के वर्षों में पूर्वी राज्यों में कृषक प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा कार्यक्रम काफी तेज कर दिया गया है। उर्वरकों के समुचित प्रयोग और सुझाई गई खेती की पद्धतियाँ अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में किसानों को व्यापक रूप से शिक्षा दी जा रही है। समय में बुवाई करने के लिए सामुदायिक नर्सरी कार्यक्रम और नहरी पानी की सप्लाई को पुनः निर्धारित करके मुख्य खरीफ फसल के लिए पहले ही चावल की नर्सरियाँ उगाने के बारे में किसानों को शिक्षित किया जा रहा है। इससे चावल की पैदावार बढ़ाने में मदद मिलती है और अधिक पैदावार प्राप्त करने के लिए किसान समय में गेहूँ की बुवाई भी कर सकते हैं। इस के अलावा, विभिन्न स्थितियों अर्थात् उपरी भूमि, बीच की भूमि और निचनी भूमि में उपयुक्त किस्मों का पता लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत चावल का मिनिफिट कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(घ) देश में 1974-75 के दौरान कुल 402.5 लाख मीटरी टन चावल का उत्पादन हुआ था। इसमें असम में हुआ 19.84 लाख मीटरी टन, बिहार में 45.59 लाख मीटरी टन, उड़ीसा में 31.66 लाख मीटरी टन, पश्चिम बंगाल में 65.43 लाख मीटरी टन और उत्तर प्रदेश में 34.89 लाख मीटरी टन का उत्पादन भी शामिल है। 1975-76 के लिए ऐसी ही सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है।

राजस्थान में मकान बनाने के लिये अनुदान

1008. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने आपान-स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद राजस्थान के आदिवासी और वरिजन क्षेत्रों में मकान बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान मांगा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी खनराशि मांगी गई और राजस्थान सरकार को कितना खनराशि दी गई है ?

(ग) निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम द्वारा नव्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर की गई आवास योजनाएँ

1009. श्री रंगारथ बीशित :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवास तथा नगरीय विकास निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कोई आवास योजनाएँ मंजूर की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसी कितनी योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं ;

(ग) उनकी अनुमानित जास्त क्या है; और

(घ) क्या ये योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 31

(ग) इन योजनाओं की कुल परियोजना लागत 17.51 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने कुल मिला कर 14 42 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया है ।

(घ) एक योजना पूर्ण हो गई है और 21 योजनाओं का कार्य प्रगति पर है । ऋण लेने वाले ने 8 योजनाओं का प्रलेखन कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं किया । शेष एक योजना को ऋण लेने वाले ने वापिस ले लिया है ।

Allotment of Plots by D.D.A.

1010. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA, Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay on the Table of the House:

(a) a statement showing the names of the institutions and societies who have been given plots by Delhi Development Authority on concessional rates during the last three years along with rates charged; and

(b) how many of these parties are registered under Companies Act and considered by the higher courts and income-tax authorities as Business Organizations irrespective of the claims of being non-profit-making bodies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10493/76].

(b) None amongst these Institutions and Societies has been registered under Companies Act.

TAWA Command Area

1011. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) principal features of the TAWA Command Area (Agricultural) Project in M.P.;

(b) whether the estimated total cost of the project is Rs. 300 crores ;

(c) quantum of West German assistance for the project; and

(d) main feature of such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Tawa Command is one of the irrigation commands identified for development under Command Area Development Programme during the Fifth Plan period. With completion of the dam across the Tawa river, canal systems on the right and left banks are expected to irrigate an area of about 2.469 lakh hectares (about 0.607 lakh hectares by the right bank canal and about 1.862 lakh hectares by the left bank canal). The Tawa Command Area Development project envisages on-farm development over an area of 2.4 lakh hectares; drainage, agricultural research, extension and training; supply of inputs and credit; ground-water development; development of agro-industries, storage, marketing and communications; poultry, cattle and dairy development; and town and country planning.

(b) The estimated total cost of the project for the Tawa Command is projected at about Rs. 327 crores over a period of 9 years.

(c) and (d). The matter is under the consideration of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Clearance of Commercial Establishments from Residential Localities

1012. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to permit commercial establishments in residential localities of Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, how many residential localities have been cleared of commercial establishments, till date;

(c) whether thickly populated residential localities like Paharganj and Ramnagar have been converted into commercial areas; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take to clear such residential localities of commercial establishments?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) According to the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi and the Delhi Development Act 1957 commercial establishments are not permissible in residential areas.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has launched a drive to clear commercial establishments from the colonies indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Certain areas in these localities were already commercial in nature even before the inception of the Master Plan for Delhi.

(d) The question of clearing such areas of commercial establishments will be considered at the time of preparation of the re-development/reconstruction plans for these areas. This involves long term planning.

Statement

1. Defence Colony.
2. N. D. S. E. I and II.
3. Lajpat Nagar, I, II, III and IV.

4. Green Park.
5. Green Park Extension.
6. Kailash Colony
7. Safdarjung Enclave
8. Hauz Khas,
9. Greater Kailash I and II
10. Friends Colony
11. Vasant Vihar
12. Shanti Niketan
13. Anand Niketan
14. Kalkaji
15. E P D P Colony
16. Arvind Ashram
17. Anand Loke
18. East of Kailash
19. Maharanı Bagh
20. Kalındı Colony
21. Hemkund Colony
22. Chiragh Enclave
23. Masjid Moth
24. Pansheela Enclave
25. Sarvodaya Enclave
26. Gulmohar Park
27. Niti Bagh
28. Masjid Moth extension

Groundnut Oil in Vanaspati

1013 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the percentage of groundnut oil allowed in the manufacture of Vanaspati,

(b) whether any instances have come to the notice of Government where groundnut oil is being used by the Vanaspati Manufacturers far in excess of the permissible limit; and

(c) what deterrent steps have been taken to ensure that the vanaspati Manufacturers do not take undue advantage of the fall in groundnut oil prices and that the groundnut edible oil is available to the consuming public at a reasonable low price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) A maximum limit of 25 per cent, reckonable on six-monthly basis, has been prescribed on the usage of groundnut oil in the manufacture of vanaspati

(b) and (c) Due to very limited availability of cottonseed oil during the last six months, the vanaspati industry has been using groundnut oil at higher levels to sustain the increased tempo of production. The last period of reckoning for the usage of groundnut oil in vanaspati has been extended upto May 1976

Construction of Dam over River Sovansiri in Assam

1014 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) progress so far made towards construction of a dam at the river Sovansiri in the district of Lakhimpur Assam

(b) whether assistance or loan is going to be taken from the World Bank for this purpose,

(c) estimated cost of the proposed dam and

(d) number of other dams proposed to be constructed on the different rivers of Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (c) Detailed investigations for multipurpose storage reservoirs on the river Sovansiri, in district Lakhimpur Assam are being made by Government of Assam and the feasibility of construction and costs of scheme can be known only after these are completed and project report prepared

(b) Does not arise

(d) Pagladiya detention dam has already been approved by the Planning Commission. The investigations for Kopilli project has been completed and the execution of the project is likely to be taken up shortly. Investigations are also in hand for Dehang, Dikhow and Jhanji Projects.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme Regarding Distribution of Land to S.C. and S.T. and other Landless Poor

1015. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of the 20-Point Programme regarding the distribution of lands to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other landless poor classes in the States;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps being taken for its speedy implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The present stage of implementation of the programme for distributing surplus land available from the implementation of the land ceiling laws has been shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10494/76].

(c) The recent Conference of Chief Ministers reviewed the main bottlenecks in the way of speedier implementation of the programme for distribution of surplus land available from land ceiling measures. They have suggested the following main steps:—

- (i) Examination of further legal and constitutional measures necessary for placing the land ceiling laws above challenge in the courts of law.

(ii) Strengthening the administrative and judicial machinery for dealing with the work of implementation and the disposal of pending proceedings.

(iii) Simplification of the procedure for implementation of land ceiling laws. A number of specific suggestions in this regard have been made.

(iv) The association at the operative levels of representatives of the people, social organisations, the tenants and the sharecroppers and especially the beneficiaries of the land reforms programme to supplement the efforts of the administrative machinery.

Restoration of Lands to Tribals under the 20-Point Programme

1016. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have already initiated action under the 20-Point Programme to restore lands to tribals who lost them to non-tribals due to illegal transfers;

(b) particulars of the lands restored, State-wise so far; and

(c) steps Government propose to take against those States which have adopted dilatory tactics in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Flood Project

1017. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal regarding Operation Flood Project in Orissa from the State Government; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposal for dairy extension and milk marketing for Orissa State has been included in Phase II of the Operation Flood Project.

राज्य गृह निर्माण बोर्डों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

1018. श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गन तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य गृह निर्माण बोर्डों को जो राशि दी गई है उसका राज्यवार आयोग क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय राज्य आवास बोर्डों को सीधे तौर पर वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देता है। बोर्डों को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं उस समेकित केन्द्रीय सहायता में से दी जाती है जो उन्हे विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं जिन्हे आवास शामिल है के कार्यक्रमों के लिए दी जाती है। इस के अतिरिक्त, आवास और नगर विकास निगम, जो भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम है राज्य आवास बोर्डों को सीधे तौर पर ऋण सहायता देता है। आवास और नगर विकास बोर्डों को 1972-73 से 1974-75 वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत की गई और दी गई ऋण सहायता का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1972-73 से वर्ष 1974-75 तक के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में आवास बोर्डों को दी गई सहायता

		करोड़ रुपयों में	
क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	1972-73 से 1974-75 तक के वर्षों के दौरान राज्य आवास बोर्डों को आवास और नगर विकास निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया और दिया गया ऋण	स्वीकृत दिया गया
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1.81	0.53
2.	बिहार	3.50	0.16
3.	गुजरात	5.60	1.30
4.	हरियाणा	4.35	3.42
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.34	..
6.	कर्नाटक	5.95	0.83
7.	केरल	2.11	1.13
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	7.49	2.52
9.	महाराष्ट्र	5.61	3.80
10.	पंजाब	0.66	0.56
11.	राजस्थान	5.52	3.47
12.	तमिलनाडु	7.81	4.27
13.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4.28	1.44
14.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	0.05	0.02
जोड़ :		55.08	23.45

Indo-Jordan Cultural Agreement

1019. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Jordan have entered into a cultural Agreement recently; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan concluded recently a Cultural Agreement aimed at establishing and developing closer cultural relations between the two countries. The Agreement is designed to promote and develop in every possible manner the relation, and understanding between India and Jordan in the realms of art, culture, education, including academic activity in the fields of science and technology, sports, public health and mass media of information and education.

Threats to Jangipur Sub-Barrage on Bhagirathi

1020 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any representation from West Bengal Government about threats to the Jangipur Sub-Barrage on the Bhagirathi under the Farakka Barrage Project because of extraordinarily rapid erosions this year (1975-76) of the right bank of Ganga due to increased flow of Ganga Waters through the Farakka Barrage; and

(b) if so, what is the actual position in this regard and remedial measures taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). No such representation from the West Bengal Government has been received about threats to the Jangipur Barrage because of erosions this year (1975-76). However, a request for setting up an Expert Committee to study the problem of erosion on both banks of Ganga was received from the West Bengal Government in December 1975. Flood control being a State subject, the State Government was advised to set up the Expert Committee, and all help in the form of technical advice from concerned Central organisations was assured.

बिहार में बाढ़ों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए बांध और दानापुर से विक्रम तक रक्षा बांध बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1021. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की राजधानी पटना तथा दानापुर, मनेर आदि को बाढ़ से बचाने के उद्देश्य से दानापुर से विक्रम तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से एक रक्षा बांध बनाया जा रहा है तथा उभरता निर्माण कार्य जोरों पर चालू है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितनी धन राशि खर्च की जायेगी और उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या बांध का अधिकांश भाग कच्चा होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) बिहार की राज्य सरकार द्वारा दानापुर से मनेर और

मनेर से सैराबाद तक गंगा और सोन नदियों के उल्हाव जल से पटना एवं समीप-वर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए बचाव कार्य के भाग के रूप में गड बंधों की निर्मित किया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अग्रिम योजना सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई है। अब कार्य के पूरे जोर के साथ चलने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) पटना सुरक्षा स्कीम की अनुमानित लागत 10.67 करोड़ रुपये है। इस स्कीम के प्रथम प्राथमिकता वाले कार्य नामक: दिया-मनेर से और मनेर-सैराबाद तटबंधों, दानापुर बिनरणी को ऊपर उठाने और मुद्द करने और जल निकाल स्कीम के एक भाग को 8.67 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर जून, 1976 तक पूरा करना अनुमोदित है। इसमें से 2.65 करोड़ रुपये वर्तमान द्वितीय वर्ष (1975-76) के अन्त तक खर्च होने की सम्भावना है। शेष कार्य को 1976-77 के दौरान पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) उल्हाव जल में गावों की सुरक्षा के लिए भर्त्ता प्रसार निर्मित और अनुसूचित मृदा तटबंध सबसे अधिक सर्वाधिक हल प्रदान करते हैं। तथापि, जब वे नदी के प्रति निरुद्ध हो और उनको बटाव का जंजिरन हैं ता उन पर पल्लवर की आवश्यकता है।

Export of Pulses

1022. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a bumper harvest of pulses this year,

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to export pulses with a view to stabilise the prices; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The estimates of production of pulses for the year 1975-76 are not yet available. According to present indications the production of pulses during the current year is likely to be higher than the production of 10.40 million tonnes in 1974-75

(c) and (d) The policy for the period April, 1975 to March, 1976 is to export only 5000 tonnes of pulses. The policy for the period April, 1976 to March, 1977 is yet to be formulated.

Flats Built with Financial Assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation

1023 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether most of the flats being constructed in the States with the financial assistance extended by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to each of the State Housing Boards are luxury flats;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation in this regard; and

(c) if so, findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Smuggling of Antiquities

1024 SHRI D. R. SHUKLA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether smugglers and dealers in articles of antiquity are carrying on a flourishing business in Agra; and

(b) whether, due to non-implementation of Antiquities and Art Treas-

tures Act 1972, such activities are constantly on the increase?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Government has no such information. With the coming into force of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 from 5th April, 1976, all dealers in antiquities and art objects would be required to apply for a licence for carrying out the business of selling antiquities, etc.

Implementation of Recommendations of Kothari Commission Report

1025. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kothari Report on University Education is now ten years old;

(b) whether any of the major recommendations of the Report have been implemented; and

(c) if so, the results of such implementation and the reasons for not implementing the rest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The major recommendations of the Education Commission (known as Kothari Commission—1964-66) have been incorporated in the Government Resolution on National Policy on Education (1968), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

The implementation of the recommendations is the responsibility of the State Governments and the Universities. A number of recommendations have been implemented although some are yet to be implemented.

Full implementation of all recom-

mendations, however, is a continuous and a long term process.

Allotment of Flats to Low-Income Group by DDA

1026. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority formulated a scheme in the year 1969 for the allotment of flats to the persons in low income group;

(b) if so, number of registered persons under this scheme and how many of them have been allotted the flats; and

(c) what is estimated cost of each flat?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a). In 1969, Delhi Development Authority started a scheme of registration for intending purchasers or D.D.A. flats for various categories, including low income group people.

(b) Out of 4391 persons registered and due for allotment in low income group category, 4435 persons have secured allotment of flats so far.

(c). The estimated cost of low income group flats ranges from Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 24,900

Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

1027. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) irrigation projects in Karnataka that are pending approval of the Centre; and

(b) reasons for not approving these projects so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). 13 major and

33 medium schemes of Karnataka are pending approval of the Centre.

Of these 5 major and 7 medium projects are in the Cauvery Basin. The clearance of these projects could be considered after a settlement with regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters is reached amongst the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

One major project is in the Godavari Basin, which is not covered by the Godavari agreement reached between the concerned States.

6 major and 17 medium irrigation schemes have been sent to the State Government. These projects would be processed further after replies to the comments are received from the State Government.

One major project has been considered acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and its approval will be issued in due course. 2 medium projects will be considered by the Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

7 medium irrigation projects are in different stages of examination in the Central Water Commission, Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance.

Evaluation of SFDA.

1028 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) main features of reports of evaluation of performance of the Small Farmers' Development Agencies (SFDA's) in the country; and

(b) whether real small farmers including tenants are likely to get financial benefits from SFDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-

NAWAZ KHAN): (a) During the Fourth Five Year Plan under a Central Sector Scheme 46 Small Farmers Development Agency and 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency projects were set up in different parts of the country. The working of these Agencies was evaluated by the Reserve Bank of India and the Programme Evaluation Organization of Planning Commission. The Reserve Bank of India conducted their study in a total number of 13 SFDA and 13 MFAL projects and the PEO in 21 SFDA and 13 MFAL projects. The report of the PEO is still under compilation. The RBI have finalised report in respect of the SFDA projects only. The important findings of the study of the operations of SFDA projects are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10495/76].

(b) Small Farmers as well as tenants will derive benefits from the SFDA/MFAL programme.

Grain Imported

1029 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much grains and of which variety were imported during 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76;

(b) nations from whom were these grains imported, their quantities and prices, and

(c) is it proposed to import any grains during 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10496/76].

(c) The Government of India keeps under constant review the position regarding the need for foodgrain imports and makes purchases from abroad to the extent considered necessary after taking into account crop prospects, internal availability, gap between internal availability and the requirement of the public distribution system, the need to create a reasonable size of buffer stock, foreign exchange resources, price trend in international market and other related factors. It is not possible at this stage nor is it desirable in public interest to indicate the quantity that may have to be imported during 1976-77.

Import of Foodgrains from Nepal by West Bengal Government

1030. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government propose to import 40,000 tonnes of rice from Nepal;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the foodgrains procurement target in West Bengal has been reduced; and

(d) reasons for importing foodgrains when Government is confident of achieving the targetted production of 114 million tons of foodgrains this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). There was no formal proposal, but the West Bengal Government sought advice of the Government of India regarding the import of 40,000 tonnes of par-boiled rice from Nepal. They were informed that the Government

of Nepal had made an offer to supply 50,000 tonnes of par-boiled rice to the Government of India on Government-to-Government basis and negotiations were still in progress.

(c) No, Sir. The procurement target of 3 lakh tonnes of rice fixed for West Bengal for the current kharif marketing season remains unaltered.

(d) The import of foodgrains to the extent necessary are arranged to meet the requirement of public distribution system and to build a reasonable size of buffer stocks of foodgrains having regard to the production prospects, internal procurement and availability and other related factors.

Free and Compulsory Education

1031. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI DINESH JOARDAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether free and compulsory education to students up to Matriculation is being considered by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): Efforts are being concentrated on the introduction of free elementary education in all the States in accordance with the Directive Principles contained in the Indian Constitution. All the States except Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have enacted legislation for compulsory primary education. Such legislation is also enacted in Delhi, A. & N. Islands and Chandigarh. Education is free upto secondary stage in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala,

Karnataka, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, A. & N. Islands, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry both for boys and girls. In Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura education is free for girls upto secondary stage. Other States have provided for free secondary education for backward and poorer sections of the population.

Fertilizer quality Control Laboratories in Kerala

1032. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from Kerala Government for the establishment of two Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories at Trivandrum and Pattambi in Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether Government have given the approval to the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have sent proposals to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for the establishment of two Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories, one each at Trivandrum and Pattambi.

(b) Each of the proposed Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories would undertake the analysis of 1500 to 2000 fertilizer samples per annum. The laboratories would be under the control of Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Fertilizer Quality Control). The State Government have proposed one post of Assistant Director, 2 of Inspectors, 2 of Senior Analytical Chem-

mists, 2 of Junior Analytical Assistants and total of 5 non-technical posts. The non-recurring expenditure on the scheme has been estimated at Rs. 118 lakhs and recurring expenditure at Rs. 87,000 per annum.

(c) The Department of Agriculture have recently formulated the final guidelines of the scheme in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Nine laboratories are proposed to be established in the country during the year 1976-77 including one laboratory for Kerala State. The State Government have now been requested to send revised scheme on the basis of approved guidelines.

Protection of the Interest of S. C. and S. T. in Land in Delhi

1033 **SHRI DASARATHA DEB** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in any Act now in force in the Union Territory of Delhi which restrict the transfer of land from a Scheduled Caste owner to a non-Scheduled Caste owner; and

(b) if not, what action Government propose to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). There is at the moment no restriction on the transfer of land from landowners belonging to the Scheduled Castes to other persons as far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned. Government is considering legislation to safeguard the interests of members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Small and Marginal Farmers

1034. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of small/marginal farmers in the country has increased during the last ten years in a number of States;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated a special programme to make these farmers economically viable and the percentage of small/marginal farmers covered in each State under the scheme;

(c) whether the definition of small farmers and marginal farmers as adopted by the various State Governments and the Central Agencies is not uniform; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a working group to evolve a suitable definition of small/marginal farmer for uniform identification of beneficiaries under the scheme based on rational criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Fourth Five Year Plan a Central Sector Scheme of Small Farmers Development, Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency was initiated in 87 project areas in different parts of the country with a view to improve the income level of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers with subsidy from project funds for different development schemes relating to agriculture and subsidiary occupations. In the

Fifth Five Year Plan, the number of projects has been increased to 160. In addition, some State Governments have also started Small Farmers' Development Agencies on their own. Besides SFDA/MFAL projects, assistance will be available to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in the Fifth Plan under other Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes like Special Animal Husbandry Programmes, Drought Prone Area Programme and Command Area Development Programme. The percentage of Small/Marginal Farmers benefited in each State is not known but under SFDA/MFAL projects, which constitute the main scheme for the development of weaker sections, 16.50 lakhs participants had been covered under improved agricultural practices and another 10.00 lakhs under other programmes like minor irrigation, soil conservation, subsidiary occupations, etc. by the end of 1974-75.

(c) Presently, the Small/Marginal Farmers are being identified in all States according to uniform definition laid down by the Govt. of India for various Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes. Small Farmers are those who have holdings from 2.5 to 50 acres of dry land and Marginal Farmers having holdings below 2.5 acres of dry land.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Fishing Harbours in Kerala, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh

1035. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 474 dated the 12th January, 1976 regarding setting up of fishing har-

bours in Kerala, Gujarat and Andhra and State:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision on the proposals of the World Bank for integrated fishery projects including construction of fishing harbours in Kerala, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A Team from the World Bank is likely to visit India shortly for further study and discussions.

Accord on Use of Subarnarekha Waters

1036. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of agreements now signed between the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Bihar on use of Subarnarekha waters;

(b) when will the West Bengal Chief Minister sign this Inter-State agreement;

(c) is there any point of difference raised by West Bengal Government;

(d) whether the model of contemplated straight cut to the sea has been studied in Poona; and

(e) will the work start this year and whether the drainage channels will also be dug this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The bilateral agreement reached between Bihar and Orissa in January, 1976 broadly relates to implementation of the Subar-

narekha multi-purpose project as planned by Bihar, sharing the cost and benefits of the Kharkai Dam and appurtenant works, utilisation of water by the two States upstream of Kharkai Dam and in the Subarnarekha basin, construction of barrage at Galudih with canals on either side and Orissa drawing its share from Galudih barrage through the right bank canal and sharing of cost of the Galudih barrage and the right bank canal. Issues relating to Subarnarekha waters between Bihar and West Bengal are under discussions between the officers of the two States. Ultimately an agreement will have to be arrived at between the three concerned States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa.

(d) and (e). Various alternative proposals for the straight cut to sea are under study by the State Government in consultation with the Central Water Commission and have yet to be finalised.

It is understood that the detailed schemes for various drainage works are being prepared by the State Government. One such scheme was received at the Centre which after examination has been returned to the State Government with certain observations. The work in the field can only start after the scheme has been approved.

Salandi Project

1037. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits of Salandi Project in Orissa have now accrued to the people; if so, how many miles of canals have been dug and how many acres of land irrigated under the Scheme; and

(b) whether the Scheme comes up to Balasore and whether there is Scheme to connect this Project with Baitarani river for more irrigable water?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

During 1974-75 an area of 46247 hectares was irrigated comprising 36,537 ha. during kharif and 9710 ha. during rabi. 1975-76 programme is to irrigate 60,004 hectares comprising 39,770 ha. during kharif and 20,234 ha. during rabi. 429 kms. of canal have been dug.

(b) The Salandi Project envisages irrigating areas between Salandi and Kansbans rivers and does not extend up to Balasore.

Anandpur barrage of Orissa will connect Baitarani to Salandi. The State Government have proposed phased construction of Anandpur Barrage project. Stage I is to canalise the area between Salandi and Baitarani by constructing a canal on the right bank of Salandi from existing Vidhyadharpur Barrage.

Construction of Reservoir for Flood Control on Budalanga River in Orissa

1038. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the Budalanga river in Orissa there is any proposal to construct a reservoir in the upper reaches;

(b) whether there has been a recent change in the site and if so, when the work will start and whether Government have plans to control floods in Budalanga river; and

(c) whether the work to protect the town of Baripada from sinking and from floods has been taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Preliminary investigations carried out by the State Government of Orissa for a reservoir on the Budalanga river at Kuliana in Mayurbhanj District, have indicated that a dam at this site will be costly. The State Government have, therefore, proposed investigations for an alternative dam site at Bangiriposi. The question of taking up the work will arise only after the investigations are completed, feasibility of a dam at the site has been determined, project report prepared and the project approved.

(c) A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 26.60 lakhs for bank protection works on the left bank of Budalanga at Baripada is included in the Flood Control sector of State's draft Fifth Plan. The scheme has not yet been put up for approval of the Technical Advisory Committee of the State Flood Control Board nor any report about commencement of the work has been received from the State Government even though the State's Annual Plan for 1975-76 indicates some outlays for the scheme.

Guidelines on Redemption of Rural Debt

1039. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have set up an inter-ministerial working group/committee to formulate guidelines for redemption of debts of the weaker sections to the rural community;

(b) if so, progress made in this regard and the main features of the guidelines/directive, formulated, and

(c) whether the guidelines/directives have been issued to State Governments for uniform implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) An inter ministerial group consisting of representatives of Ministry of Law Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance (Deptt of Banking) Reserve Bank of India and a Central Statistical Organisation was set-up in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to consider the existing State legislations on the subject of rural indebtedness and what action can be taken for the liquidation of rural indebtedness

(b) and (c) The Group finalised the report in its meeting held on 28th July, 1975. The broad guidelines formulated cover suitable legislation for imposition of moratorium on debts due from landless labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers or rural artisans for a period of one year, with enabling provision for extension of the period, as and when necessary the guidelines also cover total relief in the case of marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans whose household incomes does not exceed Rs 2,400/- per annum. Legislative action is also required to be taken for the liquidation of rural debt by stages. The Report of the Group also covers definitions of weaker sections, registration of money-lenders, scaling down of debts, setting up of authority for settlement of debts etc. Government of India have issued detailed guidelines to the State Governments for taking necessary legislative action on these lines

Small and Marginal Farmers

1040 SHRI VASANT SATIL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) number of marginal and small farmers State-wise in the country and percentage of these farmers covered under Central sector/Centrally sponsored scheme, and

(b) percentage of small and marginal farmers covered under the institutional finance—State-wise and steps taken/proposed to be taken to extend the credit facilities to small and marginal farmers for production and consumption purposes during the remaining period of Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) A Statement I showing the number of Marginal Farmers (holdings up to 10 hectare) and Small Farmers (holdings between 1-2 hectares) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-10497/76]. Assistance is available to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under different programmes, specific schemes viz. Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development agency were initiated in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the same is being continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan to cover a total number of 160 projects in different parts of the country. Special programmes of Animal Husbandry relating to cross-bred calf subsidy and poultry piggery and sheep development have been initiated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the benefit of Small Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Besides, assistance to the above categories of farmers is being made available under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and Command Area Development Programme. The percentage

of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers covered under different Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes is not known but in the SFDA/MPAL projects, which constitute the main scheme for the development of weaker sections, 16.50 lakh participants had been covered under improved agricultural practices and 10.00 lakhs under other programmes like minor irrigation, soil conservation, subsidiary occupations, etc. by the end of 1974-75.

(b) Information relating to percentage of Small and Marginal Farmers covered under the institutional finance, State-wise, is not available. Statement II, however, indicates the position of loans and advances by the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during 1973-74 is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1049/76].

With a view to increase the flow of credit to the weaker sections from the Cooperative Institutions the following steps have been taken:—

- I. Easier terms of repayment period of loans.
- II. Lower down payments.
- III. Determination of eligibility for loan on the basis of incremental income after improvement rather than on the value of security offered.
- IV. Subscribing of share capital in instalments.
- V. Encouraging loans to groups of farmers who cannot afford to take such loans on individual basis.
- VI. Provision of at least 20 per cent of advances by the Cooperative Banks/Land Development Banks in favour of Small/economically weak farmers.
- VII. Provision of medium term loans without security of land upto

Rs. 2,000 for subsidiary occupations like dairy, etc. and upto Rs. 3,500 for minor irrigation schemes.

As regards credit for consumption purposes through the cooperative institutions, the State Governments have been advised to formulate a suitable scheme in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India to extend such facilities to weaker sections. A Committee for looking into the consumption credit requirements has been set up at the Central level.

Gunny Bags by F.C.I.

1041. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether gunny bags carrying F.C.I. foodgrains are still made over free of charge to the dealers; and

(b) if so, cost of such gunny bags, the F. C. I. had to bear during the years 1973-1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): Gunnies containing foodgrains are given to the nominees of the State Governments free of cost as the issue prices fixed by the Government are inclusive of the cost of gunnies. The average purchase cost per bag incurred by the Food Corporation of India during 1973-74 and 1974-75 worked out to Rs. 3.22 and Rs. 3.45 respectively.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जनता भवन

1042. श्री भागीरथ भट्टर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जनता भवनों के निर्माण हेतु कार्य योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके प्राकल्प की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में किन-किन स्थानों पर आवास निर्माण की योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं; और

(ग) उन के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों को लाभ मिला है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. रघुरामैया) :

(क) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने देश के केवल पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जनता मकानों को बनाने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। तथापि, आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में कई योजनाओं के लिए भी ऋण स्वीकृत किए हैं। ऐसे अधिकतर मकानों का कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल 35 वर्गमीटर के अन्दर है तथा सब मिला कर प्रति रिहायशी एक लगभग 8,000 रुपये के अन्दर है। ऐसी योजनाओं के लिए ऋण महायन्त्रा-ग्रान्ट दर पर लिया जाता है और बहुत मामलों में अन्य क्षेत्रों से लाभ का उपयोग करके बिक्री मूल्य में भी आर्थिक महायन्त्रा दी जाती है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारें राज्य स्तान के भाग के रूप में समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए दोनों नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों का निर्माण कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). विभिन्न राज्यों में (मध्य प्रदेश सहित) उन स्थानों के नाम, जहाँ आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम की सहायता से परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, विवरण में दिए गए हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं [अध्यास में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या एस० टी०-10498/76]। आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश में समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए लगभग 5,800 रिहायशी एककों

का निर्माण किया जायेगा। उन स्थानों के बारे में व्यौरा उपर्युक्त नहीं है जहाँ राज्य स्तान योजनाओं के अधीन राज्य परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन कर रहे हैं।

हमके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश आवास वॉर्ड आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग ने, 'डिजाइट स्कीम' के अधीन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जनता मकानों का भी निर्माण कर रहा है। माण्डला, शाहडोल, छिंदवाड़ा, रायगढ़, बस्तर, होशंगाबाद, बेंतल, झाबुड़ा तथा बाताघाट जिले इसके लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में गृह और आवास का आरक्षित भंडार

1043. श्री गंगाधरन बीसित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में गृह और आवास का कितना आरक्षित (बकर) भंडार जमा किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्डे) : खाद्यान्नों का आरक्षित भंडार अखिल भारतीय आधार पर बनाया जाता है। तथापि, फरवरी, 1976 के अन्त में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय खाते में लगभग 235 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं का स्टॉक था। इसके अनतिरिक्त, फरवरी, 1976 के अन्त में राज्य सरकार के पास लगभग 194 हजार मीटरी टन चावल और 29 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं का स्टॉक था।

Settlement of Cauvery Dispute

1044. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government of India is determined to settle the Cauvery Water Dispute between the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka before June, 1976 so that the existing riparian rights of Thanjavur District are not disturbed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The Cauvery waters are at present being fully utilised by the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. All the three States have plans to bring more areas under irrigation. This would be possible only if savings are effected in the existing uses by Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The Central Government is anxious to resolve the differences amongst the three States as early as possible by negotiations. Officers of the Department of Irrigation had accordingly held discussions with the officers of the three States in September, 1975. Following this, studies are being carried out regarding existing use and possible development consistent with reasonable needs of the three States.

U.N. Assistance for Improvement in Cauvery Delta

1045. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. N. assistance was sought for making improvements in the Cauvery Delta by desilting,

deepening and lining the existing canals so as to modernise the present system and to put to effective use existing water resources; and

(b) if so, what is the present position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Posing of the Tamil Nadu Project for the Modernisation of the Old Cauvery Delta System to the World Bank for credit assistance was considered in 1969. It could not, however, be processed further as the Project involves inter-State aspect with regard to use of Cauvery waters.

Illiteracy

1046. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the alarming growth of illiteracy in India;

(b) steps Government have taken during the last few years and specially since the emergency, to put a check to such alarming growth of illiteracy; and

(c) measures proposed to conduct mass literacy campaigns throughout the country, with special emphasis on the villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. U. YADAV): (a) According to the 1961 and 1971 Census, the number

of literates and illiterates are as under:

(Figures in lakhs)

Age-group	1961	1971	
	Literates	Illiterates	Literates Illiterates
5-14	336.6	803.2	523.3 973.6
15-24	263.3	468.8	430.1 475.9
25-34	192.3	481.9	260.0 506.1
35†	262.7	917.7	366.2 1126.7

In the age-group 15-24 where the full impact of educational policies of Government in most felt, the increase in the number of illiterates is about 7 lakhs. The increase in this number in the older sections of the population is much more, being 24 lakhs in the 25-34 age-group and 209 lakhs in the age-group 35†;

(b) and (c). The following are some of the major long-term measures being taken to remedy the situation:

- (i) increase in educational facilities for the age-group 6-11;
- (ii) incentives such as free education, free textbooks and stationery, mid-day meals and free uniform to girls to attract children to school and to ensure their regular attendance and retention;
- (iii) part-time classes for working children with provision for multiple point entry into the educational system for non-formal education for those who are unable to take advantage of full-time or part-time facilities; and
- (iv) programmes of non-formal education and functional literacy for out-of-school youth.

These measures together with the efforts of the State Governments and several voluntary agencies in the area of non-formal education would, it is hoped, reduce the extent of illiteracy. The climate created by the Emergency has helped to provide heightened emphasis and impetus to all these measures in order that education might help in accelerating the process of civic, social and economic change.

Impact of Bumper crops on food Prices

1047. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the anticipated Bumper Food Crop of 114 million tonnes in 1975-76, whether Government propose to enter the trade in a big way so that the genuinely poor in the villages as well as in the towns and cities, with extremely low purchasing capacity can be supplied rice and wheat at subsidized prices; and

(b) the impact of the bumper crops on foodgrain prices and other commodity prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-

SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government is already purchasing all foodgrains offered for sale at the procurement prices to meet the needs of the public distribution system and for building up a buffer stock. Government is also supplying foodgrains through public distribution system at subsidised rates in the interest of consumers.

(b) The prices of foodgrains and other commodities have considerably declined.

Performance of Scientists of I.C.A.R.

1048. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the proclamation of emergency the ICAR has evaluated the performance of Junior and Assistant Scientists at the ICAR Headquarters who are 50 years or more in age; and

(b) number of such personnel doing desk job in the ICAR compulsorily retired so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) None of the Junior and Assistant Scientists of the ICAR Headquarters has yet attained the age of 50. Their cases will be reviewed at the appropriate time. Cases of two such scientists belonging to these categories, who are on deputation with the ICAR headquarters, are being taken up for review.

Infra-structure of Coastal Fishing Villages of Orissa

1049. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have received

a Central Scheme for development of infra-structure facilities in coastal fishing villages of Orissa in August, 1975; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Fair Price Shops in Rural Areas

1050. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of fair price shops or modified ration shops has been increased in rural areas after the Declaration of Emergency particularly in tribal areas and backward muslim areas; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The number of fair price shops/ration shops in the different States/Union Territory Administrations in the country as on 30th June, 1975, was 2,24,805. As a result of the various measures taken to strengthen the public distribution system after the proclamation of Emergency the number had gone up to 2,33,282 as reported upto the end of February, 1976. On the basis of the information received from some of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, it seems that the increase in the number of fair price shops/ration shops was, by and large, in the rural areas.

Exploitation of Fish Resources

1051. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 12 percent of the potential fish resources in the deep sea were being exploited; and

(b) if so, measures being taken for further boosting deep sea fishing, particularly in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes. Only a small proportion of the potential is being exploited.

(b) The following steps are being taken:—

- (1) Deep sea fishing harbours are being constructed at Roychowk, Vishakhapatnam, Malpe and Cochin. Berthing and landing facilities for fishing boats are being provided at some other ports also.
- (2) The number of mechanised boats is being increased and 30 trawlers of 23 M are being imported from Mexico.
- (3) An Agreement has been signed for the supply of 2 fishing training vessels under Norwegian assistance.
- (4) Surveys of deep sea fishery resources on the North-west, South-west and South-east coast are being arranged.
- (5) Construction of fishing vessels indigenously is being encouraged by strengthening/licensing ship-yards in the country. A scheme for subsidising the cost of construction of indigenous vessels is also in operation.

(6) Scope of the Shipping Development Fund has been enlarged to sanction loans for purchase of fishing vessels.

Land Under Encroachment in Delhi

1052. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 3,000 acres of land in the Union-territory of Delhi is under encroachment;

(b) if so, what effective steps are being taken to clear the encroachments without further delay; and

(c) when will this encroached land may be made available for the distribution among the landless agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). About 3,000 acres of gaon sabha land has been found to be under encroachment.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration has set up a special enforcement squad consisting of an officer each of the Development Department, the Revenue Department and the Police Department, which is empowered to clear the gaon sabha land of such encroachments by suitable administrative measures. It is proposed to distribute the land, when it is rid of encroachment, to eligible categories of persons according to the provisions of the law.

Uniform Price for Sugarcane in All States

1053. SHRI M. PAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the obser-

vations made by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at the sugarcane Growers' Convention of Southern States held recently at Hyderabad that the Centre should fix a uniform price for sugarcane for all the States and announce it either before or after the season; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Government of India have not received any authorised text of the speech made by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh at the Sugarcane Growers' Convention of southern States at Hyderabad, from official sources.

(b) Does not arise.

Project Report for Irrigation Projects Submitted by Kerala State Government

1054 SHRI C JANARDHANAN

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Government have submitted project reports for 13 large irrigation projects for the approval of the Central Government;

(b) if so, which are these projects and Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether Government have extended any assistance for these projects so far or have necessary funds been earmarked in the annual Plan outlay for the year 1976-77; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH

SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have submitted project reports for 13 irrigation schemes—8 major and 5 medium—to the Central Water Commission. The names of these schemes are given in the attached statement. Of these 13 pending schemes, 9 schemes lie in the Cauvery basin. Since there are differences with regard to use and development of the waters of Cauvery, these will be processed further for clearance after a settlement regarding the Cauvery water is reached amongst the concerned States. The remaining 5 schemes are under various stages of examination in the Commission in consultation with the State Government.

(c) and (d) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Government within the framework of their overall developmental Plan

For the Annual Plan 1973-77, the Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs 10 lakhs each for Chimony and Muvattupuzha Project subject to the approval of the Schemes by the Planning Commission

Statement

NAME OF THE PROJECT

CAUVERY BASIN

Major

- 1 Kerala Bhawani Tailrace
- 2 Banasurasagar
- 3 Tirunelli

Medium

1. Karapuzha
2. Noolapuzha
3. Attapaddy
4. Manjat
5. Thondar

OTHER BASINS:**Major**

1. Idamalayar
2. Vamanapuram
3. Kakkadavu
4. Muvattupuzha
5. Chimony

Reclamation of Culturable Waste Land

1055. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an area of nearly 160 lakh hectares of land is in the category of "Culturable waste" which could be used for agriculture purposes; and

(b) if so, steps taken to launch a time-bound programme to reclaim "Culturable waste" land to increase the area under foodgrain cultivation and further to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir. According to the latest available Land Utilisation Statistics (1972-73 Provisional) there are about 15.30 million hectares of culturable wasteland in the country.

(b) At the outset it may be stated that the subject "Land" falls in the State List of the constitution, as such its development in the primary concern of the respective State Governments. However continuous efforts are being made to reclaim these lands. As a result of such efforts, area of culturable wastelands in 1972-73 has been reduced to 15.80 million hectares as against 23 million hectares in 1951-52.

In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, provision has been made for the following Central Sector Programmes having bearing on the reclamation of culturable wasteland:

Name of the Programme	Proposed outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan. (Rs. in crores)
1.—Pilot projects for protection of Table Land and Stabilisation of Ravines as .	3.00
2. Pilot project for Control of Shifting Cultivation .	10.00*
3. Pilot project for Gainful Employment through Land Colonisation .	5.00
4. Pilot Projects for Reclamation of Saline, Alkali & Acid soils .	13.00

*Includes Rs. 5.00 crores provided by the North Eastern Council through the Ministry of Home Affairs. Work item 1, 2 & 4 are already in progress.

Allotment of Government Quarters on Medical Grounds

1056. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Government employees in all Categories serving in the Capital have applied during the year 1975 for allotment of Government accommodation on the priority basis on medical grounds; and

(b) if so, how many of them have been allotted Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). 477.

बाल अपराध

1057. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बहुत बड़े बाल अपराधों के बारे में पता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने बाल अपराध रोकने के लिए क्या नये उपाय सोचे हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री हरविन्द मेता) : (क) भाग्य में बाल अपराधों के बारे में उपलब्ध आँकड़ों से पता चलता है कि ऐसे अपराध कुछ बढ़ रहे हैं ।

(ख) अधिकतर बाल अपराध बच्चों के उपेक्षा के कारण होने की वजह से निर्गन्धित बच्चों को देखभाल के लिए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजना का विस्तार किया जा रहा है । गंदी बस्तियों को हटाने तथा शिक्षा और मनोरंजन के लिए अधिक मुविधाएं जुटाने जैसे कल्याण उपाय भी किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनसे बाल अपराधों में निश्चित रूप से कमी होती है । इसके अतिरिक्त नागालैण्ड, मेघालय, उड़ीसा और त्रिपुरा को छोड़ कर सब राज्य सरकारें बाल अधिनियम को लागू कर रही हैं, जिसके अन्तर्गत अपराधी और उपेक्षित बच्चों की देखभाल, संरक्षण, उपचार, प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनर्वास के लिए उपबन्ध किए गए हैं । अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, बम्बई, हैदराबाद, कानपुर और भद्राचल जैसे नगरों में गैर-संस्थागत सेवाओं की एक योजना भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाओं में इन कार्यक्रमों का और विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Potato Boom in U.P.

1058. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Potato Boom has posed problem;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken by the Government to solve the problem:—

(i) Arrangements have been made through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., for the purchase of exportable varieties of potato at a minimum price of about Rs. 45/- per quintal

(ii) The Food Corporation of India has been entrusted to make limited commercial purchases of potato in six important potato growing districts of the State.

(iii) The Railway Board has been requested to quickly provide adequate railway wagons from potato growing areas to the potato consuming areas

National Library System for Rural Areas

1060. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of the inauguration of the Second World Book

Fair he advocated the necessity of a well-knit national library system in the country with a view to making available good books in rural areas; and

(b) steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). With the major objective of promoting the reading habit in the countryside the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation was set up in 1972. In pursuance of this objective, the Foundation supplies reading materials to over 2700 district, block and village libraries in the different States/Union Territories.

Quality Fertiliser Control Laboratories

1061. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Laboratories to Check quality of fertilizers are to be set up under any centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, whether this will ensure strict control on the quality of fertilizers sold to the farmers; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). Yes, Sir. 34 Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratories are proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the 5th Five Year Plan in a phased manner under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) and (c). It is anticipated that after the establishment of these 34 Laboratories for Quality Control of Fertilizers throughout the country, in addition to the already existing fac-

ilities in different states, it will be possible to draw and analyse adequate number of representative samples of fertilisers from the different sale points located throughout the country and which will enable the State Govts. to detect the adulteration and punish the defaulters. This is expected to discourage the malpractices in fertilisers distribution and promote the sale of sound fertilizers to the farmers.

Community Irrigation Facilities

1062 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre have given any directions to the States for providing community irrigation facilities;

(b) if so, how far the States have carried out the directions; and

(c) salient features of the directions issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Under the Central sector scheme of SFDA/MFAL programmes, Government of India have issued instructions to the State Governments to provide subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent from project funds on community irrigation works subject to fulfilment of the following conditions:

- (i) That the work should be owned and maintained by the Cooperative Panchayat or the Corporation for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.
- (ii) That more than 50 per cent of the beneficiaries of such community irrigation works should be small/marginal farmers.
- (iii) That the small and marginal farmers coming under the

ayacut of such community works may be charged concessional rates which may be 50 per cent of the normal rates charged to other beneficiaries for a period of at least five years.

- (iv) That 50 per cent subsidy may be related to the cost apportionable to small/marginal farmers based on the ayacut possessed by them.

Under these projects, 3295 community irrigation works have been assisted upto the end of August, 1975 in these projects.

Survey and Evaluation of School Text Books

1063. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have given directives to States to undertake a comprehensive survey and evaluation of school textbooks to find out their qualities and contents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The 4th National Conference on School Textbooks held in October, 1975, which was attended by the heads of the nationalised textbook agencies in the States, made the following recommendations regarding evaluation of school textbooks:

- (i) Comprehensive evaluation of textbooks be taken up by the States in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Details of procedure may be worked out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

and the concerned States.

- (ii) Textbook Evaluation Cells may be set up in all State agencies.

The recommendations of the National Conference have already been sent by the National Council of Educational Research and Training to all the State Textbook Agencies for necessary action.

In its 13th General Meeting held on 30th January, 1976 the General Body of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, which is attended by representatives of State Governments mostly at the Ministers level, took note of the above mentioned programme of evaluation of school textbooks.

The Department of Textbooks, National Council of Educational Research and Training, accordingly has undertaken programme of comprehensive evaluation of school textbooks of the States in a phased manner.

Coconut Cultivation

1064. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total area under coconut cultivation in each State, and annual production of coconuts State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) steps taken by Centre to promote coconut cultivation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A statement showing State-wise estimated area and production under coconut cultivation during the last three years from 1972-73 to 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10499/76.]

(b) To promote coconut cultivation in the important coconut growing States, the following Centrally sponsored Schemes are being implemented with a total outlay of Rs 125 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Fifth Plan Target</i>
1. Package Programme	1,24,500 hectare
2. Production & Distribution of T × D Hybrids	6.25 lakhs Nos.
3. Production & Distribution of D × T Hybrids (Seed-gardens)	250 hectares
4. Elite Seed Farm	40 hectares
5. Pilot Project for rejuvenation of diseased coconut plantations	5000 hectares.

Contracts for purchase of Foodgrains from Foreign Countries

1065. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) targets fixed for purchase of foodgrains during the current year from foreign countries; and

(b) whether as a result of timely action, Government saved a substantial amount last year and whether in view of reports appearing in foreign newspapers that net availability of food-

grains during 1975-76 is likely to be less than in the previous year, whether Government have made firm contracts with the countries which are still willing to sell and if so, arrangements made in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of India keeps under constant review the position regarding the need for foodgrain imports and makes purchases from abroad to the extent considered necessary after taking into account crop prospects, internal availability, gap between internal availability and the requirement of the public distribution system, the need to create a reasonable size of buffer stock, foreign exchange resources, price trends in international market and other related factors. It is not possible at this stage nor is it desirable in public interest to indicate the total quantity that may have to be imported during 1976.

(b) The purchases of foodgrains are effected in through our Missions having regard to the world food situation, crop prospects in major exporting countries, market situation, price trend, the net exportable surplus, the delivery and shipment period and the quality of the grain required are made at a time when it is most advantageous from the country's point of view to do so. The position is periodically reviewed and guidelines in regard to the strategy to be followed are issued from time to time. It will not be in public interest to indicate the arrangements made so far with regard to imports.

Afforestation

1066. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the denudation of forests by

human vandalism has attained dangerous proportions;

(b) if so, which States are the worst affected in this respect; and

(c) attempts made to promote afforestation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, in due course.

Task Force on Irrigation Rates Structure

1067. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a working group/task-force to study in depth, the irrigation rates structure in the country and suggest rational and remunerative water rates with inbuilt provision of incentives to small farmers and check the growth of water lords; and

(b) steps taken in the recent past to rationalise water rates in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation rates are determined by the State legislatures. The water rates at present fixed by the State Governments are generally not adequate to meet the combined working expenses and interest charges and, therefore, the State revenues have, of late, been falling short of the expenditure. The question of rationalising the water rates has been considered a number of times at various conferences of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power, Zonal and National Development Council etc. The Nijalingappa Committee and the irrigation Commission also dealt with

this question at length. The Central Government have all along emphasised upon the State Governments the desirability of increasing the water charges and collecting betterment levy, where ever permissible, to enhance their resources.

A critical study on water rates and betterment levy was recently carried out and sent to the States for guidance. The Irrigation Ministers' Conference held in July, 1975 also recommended the setting up of Standing Inter-Departmental Water Rates review Boards by State Governments for reviewing the rates structure on a continuing basis. One of the conditions laid down by the Government of India, while providing additional advance Plan assistance during 1975-76 for certain selected projects was that the State Governments concerned would take positive decisions in the current financial year for revision of water rates.

The States of Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have already notified upward revision of water rates since 1974.

Development of Fishing Harbour in Karnataka

1068. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) ports in Karnataka that are already being developed as fishing harbours; and

(b) steps taken for development of other ports in Karnataka from which considerable fish is transported at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Harbour facilities for fishing vessels have been provided at minor ports like Bhatkal, Coondapur, Kagaleni, Tadri, Mangalore and Karwar in Karnataka State.

(b) A medium fishing harbour is under construction at Honnavar and a fishing harbour, capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels has already been sanctioned for Malpe

Legislation for Organisation of Libraries

1069 SHRI R S PANDEY. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have been urged to bring forward a comprehensive legislation for proper organisation of libraries in the country, and

(b) if so, decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b). Under the Constitution libraries controlled and financed by the State is a State subject. The Parliament, therefore, does not have the power to enact a comprehensive central legislation in respect of libraries applicable for the country as a whole. However, with the voluntary co-operation of the State Governments, steps have been taken for co-ordinated development of National, State and other libraries. This forms a part of the Central and State Five Year Plans. Apart from maintaining and developing the libraries of national importance, the Central Government is giving financial assistance to libraries in various parts of the country and is also supplying books to them, through the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation. The development of a network of libraries is an important component of the schemes of non-formal education and continuing education.

Flow of Ganga Waters through Farakka Barrage

1070 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation from West Bengal Government about the submer-sion of wide tracts of agricultural land in the northern parts of Murshidabad District due to the backlash of increased flow of Ganga Waters through the Farakka Barrage into the channels of rivers Banshloi and Pagla;

(b) whether West Bengal Government have suggested any remedial measures to be adopted by the Farakka Barrage Project Administration in this regard, and

(c) if so, decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH). (a) In June, 1975, the State Government of West Bengal had forwarded a note from the District Magistrate Murshidabad bringing out the drainage congestion and flooding in Jangipur sub-division vis-a-vis Farakka Barrage project

(b) and (c) The problem of drainage congestion and flooding after construction of Farakka Barrage was discussed at a meeting between senior officers of the Centre and West Bengal State Government on 30-6-1975 and 1-7-1975. The problem of Bansloi and Pagla rivers was also discussed. It was suggested that the marginal embankment on the right bank of the Hooghly-Bhagirathi may be continued along the river Bansloi and Pagla to a sufficient distance upstream so that the flood water will not enter the low land through these rivers and drainage for disposal of the rainfall accumulating in the low pocket could be effected through inlets provided in the embankment of Bansloi and Pagla rivers. It was recommended that the

scheme in this regard may be prepared by the State Government.

The matter was further discussed at Delhi in the meeting held on 4.12-1975 which was attended by the concerned officers of the Centre and State Government and various alternatives were discussed to solve the problem satisfactorily. The consensus was that the land upto the degraded full supply level of the feeder canal may be acquired and the area gradually developed for fisheries, marginal irrigation purposes etc.

No schemes on the above proposals have been received so far from the State Government.

National Commission on Floods

1071. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided to set up a National Commission on floods; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a National Commission on floods to make a comprehensive review of the policy and flood control measures that should be undertaken in different parts of the country, taking into account the experience gained in the planning, implementation and performance of the flood control measures during the last 20 years. Some of the important terms of reference of the Commission are proposed to be—

(1) To review the flood protection measures undertaken

since 1954 and to make an evaluation of the benefits and effectiveness of the measures undertaken so far.

- (2) To analyse the damage caused by floods in recent years and to identify areas requiring immediate flood protection measures.
- (3) To evolve a comprehensive approach to the problem of floods in the country including optimum development of water resources and also role of soil conservation and afforestation in flood control.
- (4) To make analysis of the cost and benefits of flood control measures and to suggest criteria for taking up flood protection measures and means of mobilising resources therefor.

The Commission has also been requested to make recommendations regarding proper land use in the flood plains, maintenance of flood protection works, administrative organisational set up for flood control, procedures for assessing flood damage etc.

The Commission shall consist of a Chairman, four full time Members representing disciplines of flood control engineering, agronomy and economics; and a Member-Secretary. There will also be three part-time Members representing the various Government organisations dealing with floods in the country.

Further details regarding the setting up of the Commission are being worked out.

Subarnarekha Project

1072. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Subarnarekha Project now approved by the Chief Minis-

ters of Orissa and Bihar contemplates construction of a reservoir in the upper reaches to check floods; if so, what quantum of water in cusecs will be moderated;

(b) whether West Bengal Government has started construction of embankments in its area without consulting Orissa and whether this will adversely affect flood control potentialities in Orissa; and

(c) the total cost of Subarnarekha Project and shares of respective State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The agreement signed between the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Bihar regarding Subarnarekha Project envisages a flood cushion of 4 lakhs acre feet in the Chandil dam. This storage is expected to moderate the peak flood of 75 lakhs cusecs to 5 lakh cusecs at the Railway bridge near Rajghat in Orissa. An agreement regarding Subarnarekha Project with West Bengal is yet to be finalised.

(b) The State Government of West Bengal have stated that they have not yet started construction of embankments on the left bank of the Subarnarekha.

(c) The total cost of the Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project prepared by the Government of Bihar is Rs. 120 crores. The sharing of this cost by the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal has not been settled so far.

Consultative Committees

1073. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) objectives that Government kept in view while constituting the Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries;

(b) whether Committees are fulfilling those objectives;

(c) whether Government implement their decisions; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government propose to make those Committees effective?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The idea underlying the constitution of these Consultative Committees was to provide a forum for informal discussion between Members, Ministers and Senior Officials of the Government on the principles and problems of Government policies and working of the administrative departments in a manner which is not ordinarily practicable on the floor of the House:

(b) On a perusal of the number of meetings held and the attendance of MPs thereon, it is hoped that these committees are amply fulfilling the objective;

(c) Subject to the provisions contained in the 'guidelines' the decision taken in the Committee are implemented as far as possible; and

(d) Does not arise.

बीनी का उत्पादन

1074. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या प्रायः सभी राज्यों में बीनी मिलों में यन्त्रा धरने का काम समाप्त हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन वर्ष बीनी का कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में चीनी का उत्पादन इस वर्ष कम हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) 1975-76 सीजन में कुल 251 फैक्ट्रियों ने उत्पादन किया था, जिनमें से 184 फैक्ट्रियों 17 मार्च, 1976 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उत्पादन कर रही बनायी गई थीं ।

(ख) 7 मार्च, 1976 तक चीनी का कुल लगभग 31.4 लाख मीटरी टन का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

(ग) जी हाँ, लगभग 56,000 मीटरी टन तक ।

(घ) मुख्यतया मजिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पिछले सीजन की तुलना में चीनी का उत्पादन काफी कम हुआ है । मजिलनाडु में पिछले वर्ष सूखा पड़ने के कारण गन्ने की कम उपलब्धता होने के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी का कम उत्पादन हुआ है । उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों में लगातार मानसून की वर्षा होने रहने के कारण गन्ना देर से पका और इसलिए वहाँ सिंचाई का कार्य भी देर से शुरू किया गया था । इसके अलावा यह भी बताया गया है कि सर्दियों में समय पर और ठीक-ठाक वर्षा न होने के कारण, गन्ने से चीनी की वसुली कम हो गई है क्योंकि ये सभी कारण सीजन से सम्बन्धित हैं, इसका कोई उपचार नहीं है ।

Design of Ganga-Kaveri Canal

1075. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga-Kaveri canal concept has been shelved for the time being;

(b) if not, progress made in regard to the designing of this canal system; and

(c) if shelved, reasons for doing so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is considered necessary to study in depth the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions and determine priorities for inter basin and inter-regional transfer of waters, of which Ganga Cauvery Link can be a part. An estimate of Rs. 2.45 crores has been approved for taking up such studies during the V Plan and the necessary organisational set up has been constituted in the Central Water Commission.

Those investigations and studies are by their nature long range and would take considerable time.

(c) Does not arise.

Teaching of Oceanography

1076. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oceanography among other subject on sea is being taught in any of the colleges in the country;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the subjects taught; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to teach these subjects in the Regional Engineering College, Suratkal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The study of some aspects of Oceanography is included as part of the studies in Marine Biology, Marine Geology, Marine Meteorology, Marine Ecology, Marine Structures and Geophysics in a number of universities and Institutes of Technology.

(c) The College has been teaching physical and engineering aspects of Oceanography in the Master's Degree programme in Marine Structures.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF LIMITATION) TAMIL NADU AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1976 AND SOLVENT-EXTRACTED OIL, DE-OILED MEAL AND EDIBLE FLOUR (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amendment Ordinance, 1976 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance No. 6 of 1976) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Tamil Nadu on the 3rd March, 1976, under provisions of article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976, issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-16483/76].
- (2) A copy of the Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Amendment Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 112(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10484/76].

FERTILISER (CONTROL) THIRD (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1976, ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., HYDERABAD FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30-6-1972 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Third (Amendment) Order, 1976, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 110(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10485/76].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Hyderabad for the period ended 30th June, 1972 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10486/76].

**SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT (PART II) OF
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
FOR 1973-74**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Supplementary Report (Part II) (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10487/76].

ORDER DATED 22ND MARCH, 1976 UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 22nd March, 1976 published in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd March, 1976, issued under sub-section (1) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 together with a statement of the reasons. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10488/76]

12.1-1/2hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following teleprinter message dated the 20th March, 1976 from the District Magistrate, Monghyr, Bihar:—

"I have the honour to inform that Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Member of Lok Sabha, has been arrested today, the 20th March, 1976 at Jhajha, (Monghyr) while holding unlawful meeting in defiance of prohibitory orders promulgated under Rule 69 (1) of Defence of India Rules and under Section 144 Cr. P.C."

12.02 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter from Shri Madhu Ljmaye, an elected Member from Banka constituency of Bihar, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from today, the 22nd March, 1976.

12.0-1/2 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHTH REPORT**

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report or paragraph 43 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil) relating to purchase of Blankets—Department of Supply.

12 01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

- (i) Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Film Finance Corporation Limited.
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.24 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1975-76

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1975-76.

12.03 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1976-77—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call 'Shri Mulki Raj Saini, I would like to inform the House that there are a large number of Members who want to speak; so, I would request hon Members to confine themselves to seven or eight minutes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): May I know whether the speeches of the Members will finish today? I would request, even if they have to sit late, they may finish their speeches today so that I may reply tomorrow at 12 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House willing to sit for half-an-hour more?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): This may please be decided at the end of the day after seeing how many speakers are there at that time. I will consult the leaders of the Opposition. The Minister will speak tomorrow.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (बेहलान): अध्यक्ष जी, बजट में राजस्व आय 81 अरब 79 करोड़ की है जिस में व्यय 76 अरब 90 करोड़ का है। इस तरह 4 अरब 89 करोड़ रु० की बचत हो जाती है। परन्तु पूँजी-गत व्यय 52 अरब 80 करोड़ है जो कि 44

अरब 24 करोड़ से 8 अरब 57 करोड़ अधिक हो जाता है। इस तरह से बजट का घाटा 3 अरब 68 करोड़ का हो जाता है। नये कर 80 करोड़ के लगाये गये हैं उस में से 48 करोड़ केन्द्र का हिस्सा है। इस तरह से घाटा घट कर 3 अरब 20 करोड़ रह जाता है। अर्थ-शास्त्रियों की शका है कि यह घाटा काफी बड़ा जायगा। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी में निवेदन है कि उन्हें सतर्क रहना पड़ेगा। यह वजट ऐसे समय में पेश किया गया है जब कि मूल्य आश्चर्य-जनक ढंग में स्थिर हो गये हैं। कृषि की उपज ऊँचाई पर पहुँची है। बिजली, परिवहन, इस्पात, कोयला और कच्चे माल की कमी नहीं रही है। देश के पास विदेशी मुद्रा है और गवर्नमेंट के साधन उन्माहवर्धक हैं।

1976-77 के वजट में योजना व्यय 78 अरब 52 करोड़ रु० है जो कि सन् 1975-76 से 31 प्रतिशत अधिक है। विकास व्यय में अधिस्तन राशि रखी गई है जिस में कृषि, मिच, विद्युत्, पेट्रोलियम, उर्वरक, इस्पात, परिवहन संचार, पिछड़े तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास को उत्थान मिलेगा। 20 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगेगी और 24 हजार हैक्टेयर बीहड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनायी जायेगी। 2500 मेगावाट अधिक बिजली पैदा होगी। तेल का उत्पादन 82 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 90 लाख टन हो जायगा। कोयला 900 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 1,080 लाख टन हो जायगा और उर्वरकों में 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ि होगी। इस तरह से बजट बड़ा आशाप्रद है।

बजट में उपभोक्ताओं को राहत दी गई है। कपड़े धोने का साबुन, नहाने का सस्ता साबुन, डिटरजेंट, स्टेनलेस स्टील कैंड, ट्राजिस्टर, टाचों में आई बॅटरी सैल टेबिल व पेंडुलम घड़े और प्वास्ती सिमरेटो

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

पर टैक्स नहीं लगाये गये हैं। जिन चीजों पर टैक्स बढ़े हैं उन का बोझ गरीबों पर नहीं जाता है। वे हैं स्टेनलेसस्टील, स्टील की चादरें, कारबन, इस्पात, मिश्रित धातु इस्पात, तांबा, माफ़लेटेक्स धावि और एल्कोहाल मादक दवायें, मादक तत्वों में युक्त धौव-धियो परसाधन वस्त्र। इस के साथ ही कुछ चीजों पर टैक्स कम किये गये हैं, वे हैं—टेलीविजन, रेफ़रीजरेटर, एयरकंडीशनर, वाटरकूलर, कुछ पैंसेंजर कारे, टायर ट्यूब और बैटरी। यह चीज़ें मध्यम श्रेणी या निम्न श्रेणी तक भी पहुँच रही हैं। इन को गत वर्ष विलासिता का सामान मान कर टैक्सों की मूची में लाया गया था। लेकिन अब का दफ़ा यह टैक्स कम किये गये हैं। यह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन साथ ही देश के आज के अर्थव्यवस्था में छपा है कि जो उपभोक्ताओं की मामूली है, उन पर उपभोक्ताओं को राहत नहीं पहुँच रही है। वह आज भी उसी भाव पर बिक रही हैं। और उद्योग वालों को माननीय पाई ने साफ़ साफ़ कहा है कि यह जो राहत दी गई है यह उद्योगों के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए है। तो सरकार को इस का नोटिस लेना चाहिए कि जो उपभोक्ताओं के लिए राहत दी गई थी वह उन को नहीं मिल रही है। उद्योगपति या उद्योग चलाने वाले उन को अपने ही उद्योग की क्षमता बढ़ाने में लगा रहे हैं। इस बात को सरकार को देखना चाहिए और ऐसे ऐक्शन लेने चाहियें जिस से कि उपभोक्ताओं को जो राहत देने का संघा था वह पूरा हो सके।

इस के साथ ही उद्देश्य यह बताया गया है कि ग्रामों का विकास करने की योजना है। लेकिन धनराशि सिर्फ़ 15 करोड़ रखी गई है जो कि उस्ताहबर्षक नहीं है। और इतने बड़े काम में जिसे कहते हैं ऊंट के मुँह में जीरा, यह इस तरह की बात हो जाती है।

इसी प्रकार से इन्कम टैक्स में रियायत दी गई है। धनटैक्स, कारपोरेट टैक्स तथा अन्य अर्थों में रियायत दी गई है। गहरी जमीन, इमारतों पर प्रतिरिक्त कर लघने वाला है। सैलक, माटंककार, धमिलेता, कलाकारों और संगीतज्ञों को राहत दी गई है। राहत देने का आशय यह है कि बचत होगी, पूँजी निवेश होगा, पूँजी बचनी और उपज बढ़ेगी। उस- पूँजी के नये उद्योग और नई इमारतें बनेंगी। लेकिन अभी तक का जो एक इतिहास और तजुर्बा रहा है हमारे देश के पूँजीपतियों का वह यह कि वह टैक्स इवोजन भी करते हैं, तस्करी भी करते हैं, एडनट्रेशन, ब्लैक मार्केट और मुनाफ़ाखोरी भी करते हैं। लेकिन आपानकालीन स्थिति के डर से और साथ साथ जो छापे मारे गये हैं, पकड़-धकड़ की गई और उस की बजह में व्यक्तिगत रूप से डिम्कलोजमेंट हुए हैं। उस से काफी घायल हुई है और बहुत सो आर्थिक बुराइयाँ दूर हुई हैं। इनका श्रेय सरकार को है और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री और हमारे मंत्री मंडल को भी है जिन्होंने इतनी सक्षमता के साथ और सख्ती के साथ एक्शन लिया और उस से एक भय कायम हो गया, एक टैरर कायम हो गया। इस का श्रेय उन के साथ साथ प्रशासन के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों पर भी जाता है। यह बात भी देखने के काबिल है कि इसी इमर्जेंसी के टाइम में हमारी इसी ब्योरोक्रेसी में मे, जिस की बड़ी आलोचना की जाती थी, इन्ही अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में से एक बड़ी सख्या में सत्यनिष्ठ, कर्मठ और निष्ठावान अधिकारी और कर्मचारी निकले हैं जिन्होंने छपे मार मार कर 50, 50 लाख का भाल पकड़ा है, 20, 20 और 30, 30 लाख रुपये का भाल पकड़ा है और उन पर इस तरह का कोई आरोप नहीं

आता है कि उन्होंने उस में कुछ माल गवन किया है जैसा कि पुलिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि जितना सामान वह पकड़ती है उस में कुछ जेवर और नकदी से लिया करती है। इस का श्रेय उन को जाता है। इसलिए शेरों यह सुझाव है कि उन की उन्नति, उन को इनाम और उन को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना चलती रहनी चाहिए और साथ ही साथ यह जो पूजीपति वर्ग अपनी धादत से बाज नहीं आता है, उस के खिलाफ भी एक्शन होते रहना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आपान-स्थिति में कर्मचारियों के अन्दर जो यह काम करने की भावना आई है, जिले के लेबल के नीचे के जो थाने हैं, तहसीले हैं, जनता के सम्पर्क में आने वाले कार्यालय है वहाँ पर इमर्जेंसी का कोई बटन ज्यादा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है और वहाँ का हमें कोई अच्छा अनुभव नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की छानबीन और छटनी की व्यवस्था चलती रहनी चाहिए और उन में से जो गलत काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन को निकाला जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष जी, बजट में कृषि की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए काफी धन रखा गया है। उर्वरकों में मूल्यों की कमी से किसानों को 105 करोड़ रुपये की राहत मिलेगी, जिस में फ़ास्फ़ोट खाद में 60 करोड़ रुपये यूरिया में 40 करोड़ रुपये, कैल्सीमिक फ़ॉस्फ़ेट्स (खाद) में 5 करोड़ रुपये, और इसी के साथ ही साथ सहकारी समितियों को 8 करोड़ रुपये होंगी। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी निवेदन है कि शत शतों में किसानों पर सिंचाई, बिजली और खाना आदि के कर बढ़े हैं और तेल,

कोयला, इस्पात आदि की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। इस कारण किसान के कृषि की उपज के मूल्य लागन के अनुसार उत्पादवर्धक नहीं रहे हैं।

इस में साथ ही साथ एक बात की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सारे देश के अन्दर यह कहा जाता है कि अगर गन्ने के दाम बढ़ गये तो सब चीजों के दाम बढ़े जाते हैं लेकिन कृषि के दामों के बढ़ने की जो व्यवस्था है उस को भी जरा ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। जब कृषि की उपज के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स के दाम पहले बढ़ते हैं और उस के साथ दो मान बाद ही कृषि पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ते हैं और उस के बाद जब कम होने का मवाल आता है तो शुरूआत कृषि-जिन्मों के मूल्यों में ही होती है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि किसान पहले दो तीन सालों में मन्ना बेचता है और फिर उस के बाद थोड़ा महंगा बेचता है और जब दाम कम करने की बात आती है तो सबसे पहले उसी के दाम कम होने हैं जब कि कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स जो हैं, मेनूफैक्चरिंग गुड्स जो हैं उन के दाम पहले से ही बढ़ जाते हैं और अगर घटते हैं तो बाद में जा कर थोड़े समय के लिए घटते हैं। किसान की चीजों के दाम योजनाबद्ध तरीके से घटाए और बढ़ाए जाते हैं और इस तरह से किसान लुट जाया करता है। पैदावार अगर बढ़ जाती है तो उस की चीजों के दाम कम हो जाया करते हैं।

साथ ही साथ मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि बेरोजगारी और अशिक्षा देश के बड़े रोग हैं और खास तौर से गावों में, जहाँ कि 80 प्रतिशत हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी है, अशिक्षा है और रोजगार नहीं है। कुछ अर्थशास्त्री और विशेषज्ञ यह मानते हैं कि अगर देश में बेरोजगारी को मिटाना है तो ग्राम विकास की योजनाएं हाथ में लेनी होंगी। ग्राम विकास की योजना में एक चीज बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है—

[श्री मुखर्जी राज सैनी]

श्रीर मैं उसे साफ पेश कर देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए बिजली और पानी के साथ साथ ब्राज गाव की सब से बड़ी माँग सड़कों की हैं। सड़कें अग्रर बन जाती हैं तो शहर को केन्द्र मान कर, उस के चारो तरफ 15, 20 मील के दायरे में जो गाव हैं, वहाँ के लोग शहरों में काम करने के लिए अग्रर जाते हैं तो वे सड़कों के बन जाने के बाद काम कर के अपने गांवों को वापस आ सकते हैं और शहरों में अपना घर बनाने की बजाए वे अपने घरों पर रात को पहुँचेंगे। इस तरह से जब यात्रा के साधनों में बढ़ोतरी होती, रिश्ता, तागे, टैक्सी और बसें चलेगी, तो उन से नये रोजगार पैदा होंगे। शहरों में काम करने वाला व्यक्ति रेशन-दिमाग का होगा। इसलिए वह अपने ही साधनों में अपने घर को बनायेगा, गलियों और नालियों का सुधार करेगा और अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये गाव में ही स्कूलों को उन्नति देगा। छोटा सा बाजार भी बनेगा और साथ ही मनोरंजन के साधन, सिनेमा आदि गाव में पहुँचेंगे। इस तरह से शहरों के चारों ओर ग्राम विकास की बात आ जायगी।

मैं एक बात और कह कर समाप्त कर दगा। बीस-सूची कार्यक्रम को बहुत महत्ता दी गई है लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्बल वर्ग को और खास तौर से हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को बीस-सूची कार्यक्रम लागू करने में कितनी दिक्कत होती है, किस तरह से उन को पिटाई होती है, किस तरह से उन्हें कत्ल किया जाता है और किस तरह से बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने जिले सहारनपुर के बारे में यहाँ बयान कर देना चाहता हूँ। रलहा सिंह ग्राम सभा बहरमऊ, नकुड तहसील के प्रधान है। 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उस ने आवास और जुताई की जमीन कृषि भूमिहीनों को एलाट कर दी थी। इस पर ऊंची जाति के किसानों ने, सबर्ग वर्गों के लोगों ने उस पर कब्जा नही होने

दिया और मुकदमा लडा लेकिन मुकदमें में वे लोग हार गये। इसी रलहा सिंह का एक लडका रेलवे के अन्दर सहारनपुर में टिकट कलक्टर है। एक दिन जब वह अपने घर आ रहा था और बस से जैसे ही वह उतरा तो 8, 10 आदमियों ने बुरी तरह से लाटियों और बत्तम से उस पर हमला कर दिया और वह जखमी हो गया। उस को अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया लेकिन पोलीटिकल मैन्वोल रिंग में, एम० एस० एज० और एक मंत्री जी के कहने से उस को 8 दिन में ही अस्पताल से निकाल दिया जाता है और वहाँ से उस का तबादला कर दिया जाता है जिस से वह मुकदमे की पैरवी भी न कर सके। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बीस-सूची कार्यक्रम को लागू करने में बहुत सी दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। एक जगह पर एक बाय्मीक लॉन्ग को जमीन एलाट हुई थी और जब वह अपने गाव को जा रहा था तो उस को जान में मार दिया गया। 15 साल की बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है और हमारे जिले की मशीनरी मलियों और एम० एस० एज० के प्रभाव में आ कर कोई एक्शन नहीं लेनी है। न सी० आ० कुछ करना चाहता है और न एम० पी० ही कुछ करना चाहता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि नकुड तहसील के विधान सभाई क्षेत्र, जिस का मैंने पहले जिन किया है, के बारे में उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराई जाए और जो भी उस में दोषी हों उन को सजा दी जाए और अगर राज्य मंत्री भी दोषी हों, तो उन को हटाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम के बारे में आप गृह मंत्री जी को लिख सकते हैं।

श्री मुखर्जी राज सैनी : इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Virendra Agarwal. He has got 28 Minutes; he may try to confine his remarks within that time.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Hon.-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Subramaniam's budget has been aptly described as much ado about nothing. This pre-election budget has produced the least excitement. The senior officials of the Union Ministry of Finance tried hard to create some controversy but they have also failed to do so. What is its psychological analysis? We have reached a saturation point in our national history when people by and large do not expect much from this Government because of its low credibility. The political atmosphere is so suffocating that it is full of frustration, disappointment and annoyance. People are greatly scared to express their opinion even on economic issues. Why? It is largely because of naked and brutal police raj imposed through emergency. People do not feel happy because they were expecting much higher fiscal relief. They are not unhappy either because they have not felt hard-hit. The only question which has been asked today is whether the Union Budget will help the prices shoot up or not and if so from when. The man on the street is least bothered whether it would create growth climate or not. Pre-budget hopes and expectations have been largely belied.

We do have a comfortable financial situation. For the first time in two decades, prices are remarkably stable, farm output has reached a new peak, shortage of power, transport, steel, coal and raw materials have disappeared, the country's foreign exchange reserves are comfortable and the Government's revenues are buoyant. The Finance Minister had an excellent opportunity to go still further to provide fiscal relief and concessions for reviving the economy. He has made genuine efforts but he has not gone far enough to cut much ice on the economic front. It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister's thinking has not been carried to its logical conclusions. Vast sweeping powers granted to the bureaucracy constitute a major hurdle. There are serious reservations on the

Union Budget in respect of the following six points.

First, the price inflation has been effectively curbed. But price stability may be the major casualty in 1976-77. Why is it so? The tax liability placed on the nation by the Union Government amounts to Rs. 307 crores—including Rs. 80.0 crores on account of hike in Railway freight plus Rs. 140.0 crores on account of postal rates. Indirect taxation are always passed on to the consumer. The Finance Ministry has evolved a new strategy of differentiating between the budget deficit and deficit financing. The budget gap which was Rs. 247.0 crores in 1974-75 shot up to Rs. 490.0 crores in 1975-76 and in 1976-77 this figure has been kept at Rs. 320.0 crores. Deficit financing—another item which was Rs. 971.0 crores in 1974-75, and it was Rs. 438.0 crores in 1975-76. The level of deficit financing which we have had in 1974-75 and 1975-76—we can very well believe how much deficit financing we would have in 1976-77.

Thirdly, the Government has shifted its liability of food procurement and fertiliser distribution from its own funds to the banking account. It has made a tremendous impact on the nation's financial position but still money supply has shot up from Rs. 11,322.0 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 12,40.0 crores in 1975-76—an increase of 11.5 per cent. The real question I would like to ask the Finance Minister is What is likely to be the extent of money supply in 1975-76 after having taken all the three aspects into account—one is budgetary deficit, second is deficit financing and the third is the plan outlay as envisaged in the budget? At the moment, after having examined the total economic situation I for one was expecting tax free surplus budget. This budget is wholly inflationary in content as well as in meaning.

Secondly, the major achievement of the Union Budget today is that the plan outlay has been raised from Rs. 6100

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 7852.0 crores in 1976-77, an increase of 31.6 per cent. Or you can say that it is 1752.0 crores. It is really unprecedented in the history of the planning economy. This has been done and rightly done to reflate the economy. But my question is how it is going to be financed and how it would ultimately be utilised. These are the two questions which will ultimately determine the future of the economy in 1976-77. It is not financed by public savings. Let us be very clear about that, because the revenue receipts have shot up from Rs. 8022 crores to Rs. 8178 crores. It is financed entirely by foreign aid amounting to Rs. 1341 crores, market borrowing of Rs. 535 crores and the budget deficit of Rs. 320 crores. You know the uncertainty in respect of foreign aid. So, whether we would be able to raise the resources to step up the plan outlay by 31.6 per cent remains uncertain. It is not merely a question of allocation of resources but immediate production. Ultimately it boils down to the question of utilisation of resources. What is our history in this regard? We know that this amount of Rs. 7852 crores will be spent on priority sectors, i.e., development of power, fertilisers, etc., which are, no doubt, basic to the development of agriculture, but these are all long gestation projects. You will not get the results from them in 1976-77. The resources get into circulation but they will take three or four years, for actual production. Actually, the real question is what you are going to achieve in terms of production in 1976-77. My submission is, public resources have been largely squandered on unproductive expenditure. That is the history of the last 27 years: though the experiments conducted have been very bold, they have produced a very inflationary situation for the economy.

The maximum marginal rate of income-tax has been reduced from 77 to 66 per cent. It is believed it will result in no loss to the revenue. Similarly, the wealth tax has been reduced but we will still realise Rs. 52 crores from this and there is no loss to the

revenue. The Finance Minister has rightly raised the question: What is reasonable tax limit? While Mr. Chavan moved for reducing the maximum margin rate from 97.75 to 77 per cent and the entire Congress party voted for it, I thought it was irrational. Today when Mr. Subramaniam has moved to reduce it to 66 per cent, I say it is equally irrational. Prof. Kaldor pleaded that the maximum marginal rate in no case should exceed 45 per cent. That is the only limit which can ensure a system by which you can regenerate wealth and build an egalitarian society, not a limit of 97.75 or 77 or even 66 per cent. There is a national consensus that if they really want to evolve a strategy where there would be no black money and an honest man would come forward to pay his taxes, the maximum rate should not be more than 50 per cent. In respect of corporate taxes which at the moment range from 66 to 77 per cent, the Finance Minister has refused to touch them. I would plead that the Corporate tax also should be reduced to 55 per cent. The whole thing ultimately boils down to this that the Finance Minister has tried to provide some relief with one hand which he has taken away with the other. A higher rate of CDS has been imposed on the affluent sections of the society. The CDS is being continued for another year and it will mop up Rs. 80 crores from the affluent section. I would urge that the whole question of CDS should be reconsidered. The earlier it goes the better. I would like to ask the Finance Minister: Is 100 per cent, a realistic or equitable limit on the combined incident of taxation of an individual assessee? I do have names who are paying 300 per cent taxes on their total incomes. I still hold the view that hundred per cent is neither realistic nor just. I would urge upon you to place a ceiling of 80 per cent on taxation on the combined incidence of taxation on one individual assessee.

In this House and outside, people are trying to brand this Budget as rich men's budget, socialist budget or a

poor man's budget. To me it is neither a rich man's budget nor a socialist budget, it is a budget meant for growth. If this is for growth, then it will serve both the masses and the classes. Unfortunately, this growth is being acquired at the cost of price stability. That means that if there is an inflationary price the whole nation will suffer and more so the poor.

I would like to say a word about stagflation. At present, stagflation is eating away the vitals of the economy in the country. It is such a serious menace that if it is not checked and checked immediately, I am afraid, all the calculations and strategies being made by the Union Government will go flop. Meagre tax concessions have been largely offset by steep increase in import duties. I will say that they are all half-hearted measures which will largely prove to be self-defeated measures. They will do more harm than good to the economy. At the moment, what do we see is that the excise duty alone increased from Rs. 52 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 4100 crores in 1976-77 which is record of our fiscal system. I feel that the Finance Minister should kindly consider to have a reduction in excise duty at least by 10 per cent. That means that Rs. 400 crores need be granted as fiscal relief so that the taxation which is the result of cost-push inflation rather than demand-pull inflation, is checked and checked effectively. The question is: Are we going to allow these industries to die which are generating resources for social justice? I will not have any hope for economic recovery if industrial revival is not made a reality. I know, certain researches have been conducted that if the industrial growth rate is raised to 9 per cent, the Government can easily mop up as much as Rs. 700 crores. I do not know why all possible efforts need not be made to step up industrial growth rate in this country.

This Budget remains silent so far as lowest income group is concerned. No relief has been provided to the lowest

income group. I was expecting the Finance Minister to raise the tax exemption limit to Rs. 10,000—which is absolutely the minimum. I would immediately urge him to raise the tax exemption limit to Rs. 10,000 immediately and further to Rs. 12,000 in case of those having two or less than two children. This fiscal programme need be linked with the programme of family planning. At the moment, considering the value of the rupee which is almost one-third, this step seems necessary.

Similarly, the Finance Minister had done nothing to raise the domestic house-hold saving in the country. He is relying greatly on public saving or saving coming from the affluent sections of the community. But the real savings, out of the 12 per cent of the total savings, at least 7 per cent are coming from the small man, the small house-hold man. While we know that small savings are going down from 14 per cent to 12 per cent, therefore, I would also urge him to reconsider that the tax exemption limit on dividends and incomes be raised from Rs. 3,000 to 6,000.

You have placed so many duties on so many things and I will refer to just one or two. The Finance Ministry has armed itself with certain powers in the Finance Bill to raise the excise duty—10 paise per litre on petrol and 50 paise per litre on refined diesel. I for one feel that there is a need to reduce the price of petrol if you really want the economy to recover.

The import cost of petrol today is hardly Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per tonne; but the selling price in India is more than Rs. 4,800 per tonne. It means that the Government is making a profit of Rs. 4200 per tonne. I really do not see any justification why the Government should not take necessary steps to reduce the petrol price at least by a rupee per litre. Secondly, in regard to the paper industry which is a very small capital-intensive industry, the Finance Minister has found it necessary to impose excise duties worth about Rs. 26 crores out of the total tax

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

burden of Rs. 80 crores—on this just small industry whereas the paper is hardly saleable in the market. It suffers from recession greatly. There is no additional capacity which is likely to come forward. I think this whole proposal needs to be given a fresh review. Otherwise the paper industry will go completely into liquidation. Now about life-saving drugs. The Finance Minister has not even spared the patients who are suffering from severe ailments; he has placed a duty of Rs. 18.2 crores. I would say that we should at least save human lives, if not anything else. If he wants really to curb inflation on a permanent or long-term basis, large production of mass goods is inevitable. I know he has provided roundabout Rs. 84 crores for this purpose, but we still have to go very far to have a very large production of mass goods, which is the only sure strategy to check inflationary trends in this country. And finally, it is not the mobilization of resources, but the re-generation of new wealth which can take the country forward.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian economy has been struggling hard against heavy odds for various reasons. The growth in the per capita income was one per cent during the last 20 years, as against the growth target of 3 per cent. There is hardly any increase in the per capita income since 1964-65. It actually meant a reduction in the living standards of the vast majority of the people. A price rise of 80 per cent during 1974-75 and an adverse balance of trade of Rs. 1046 crores has resulted in a sharp erosion in the general purchasing power of the people, a slowdown in the rate of growth and investment and in a general psychology of despair.

The fiscal policy, as pursued during the last 27 years, has produced nothing but a corrupt man and an inefficient economic structure and poverty—growing at an enormous pace. The Reserve Bank's report says that the percentage of those who live below the poverty line has gone up from 40 in

1966 to 66 in 1975-76. Unemployment is growing so fast that 5 million people are added to the labour force every year, whereas the employment potential is hardly being created even for a few thousands. The structure of the Indian economy today has changed very little, since 1966. During the last 10-year period, i.e., the decade of Indira Gandhi's stewardship, the compound rate of growth of farm output, despite the much-heralded Green Revolution, works out barely to 1 per cent a year. The industrial growth rate has shrunk markedly, by 2/3, compared with the preceding decade. The availability of food is lower per head than what it was 10 years ago; and production of cotton textiles, a pivotal consumer item, has fallen absolutely. If the economic situation is allowed to deteriorate at this pace, it is obvious that by the end of the century, when the population of this country would reach 100 crores, every citizen of this country would fall below the poverty line. That is the only achievement of the Congress Party. Will this budget arrest this unhealthy trend? This is the crucial question. My humble submission is that the economic planning needs to be so evolved as to ensure that the living standards which are now prevailing in the western countries, should be made available to every citizen of India by the end of the century. Will this budget ensure this? A growth rate of at least 10 per cent a year can solve this mystery. It is really a difficult task, but not an impossible one. The population growth rate also, in no case, should be more than 14 per cent a year. The living standards of those living below the poverty line must be raised; and that should be the only economic objective. It can be achieved only if the people as a whole are involved in a big way. If this target is to be achieved, the creative genius of the people must be channelized in the productive process, so that a growth rate of this order is achieved every year. If the Government fails to achieve this target, it has no right to remain in office.

Sir, I know the Finance Minister's reply. His usual reply is that all this cannot be achieved in one budget. But we have seen 27 budgets, and they have all made very bold experiments. Unfortunately, the economic situation has not improved. We all pay lip sympathy to the poor, but the poor today is cursing all of us, especially those at the helm of affairs.

Sir, it is neither the emergency, nor the Government's anti-inflationary policy, nor the Prime Minister's 20-point programme which has produced any miracle on the economic front. The Prime Minister's programme is neither Gita, nor Magna Carta, but it has emerged to be a charter of inaction. These measures have produced neither stability nor growth, at best, they can be described as politically motivated, with the sole objective to retain power.

If the economic situation has become favourable it is mainly because of the favourable benign monsoon, which has ensured a bumper crop of 114 million tonnes. To me this figure of 114 million does not seem to be correct. My assessment is that the food production during 1975-76 will not cross the figure of 111.40 million tonnes—an increase of 7 per cent. The industrial growth rate, which has gone up by 4 per cent, may ensure an over-all growth rate of 5.5 per cent in 1975-76.

The Government's strategy for ensuring rural prosperity by creating 75 million jobs seems to be perfect, but it is equally true that we cannot go very far to bring about any radical change in the complexion of rural life so long as it is not accompanied by a comprehensive rural economic programme. It should not only help in raising their purchasing power but should also provide them a better quality of life in the rural areas.

Secondly, what incentives have we provided to the farmer so that we can expect him to produce more? The Government's efforts to accelerate the rate of growth of fertiliser use, the speedy implementation of the land reforms as well as the creation of increased irrigation potential are laudable. But they cannot go very far because the farmer does not feel enthused to produce more. In spite of Government's guaranteed procurement price of Rs 105 per quintal, agricultural prices have crashed all over the country. Very little has been made to provide subsidised inputs. What is needed today is, not only to procure 73 million tonnes of foodgrains as against 46 million tonnes as already done but the Government should enter the market of other agricultural products like gram, barley and also potatoes. I for one would plead for a still higher procurement price for agricultural produce. The Pant Agricultural Research University had gone into this matter and have discovered that the cost of production for foodgrains is not less than Rs 117 per quintal. In view of this, I would advise the Chief Ministers to revise their decision and to raise the procurement price from Rs 105 to at least Rs 110. It should actually be made available so that the prices do not crash in any mandi. Revision of minimum wages for agricultural workers is another need of the hour. We see from today's newspapers that in West Bengal the farm workers earn 37 paise a day. If all this is not achieved I can assure you that the agricultural production in no case can ever exceed 108 million tonnes in 1976-77, a decline of 2 per cent.

The survey acknowledges the problem of stagnation unless the output grows more than twice as fast as in the last ten years, if the economy is to achieve an overall growth rate of 6 per cent. This is the correct analysis of the economic situation. But this can never happen if there is continued sluggishness of private investment. The Government cannot

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

afford to forget that private enterprises still amount to four-fifths of the total value added in the industrial sector. Certain factors like production of coal, power, steel and transport, liberal imports of materials and components and improving industrial relations have brightened the prospects, but still the growth rate could not cross 4 per cent in 1976-77.

The Budget has provided striking concessions to the corporate sector, namely, Investment allowance at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of new plant for an enlarged list of priority industries, the conversion of surcharge of five per cent into compulsory savings and small easing in the incidence of surcharge. Will it help the situation to accelerate the growth rate? My simple reply is no. What are the basic factors responsible for industrial stagnation?

The gap between promoters' capacity to raise resources and the escalating cost of new projects cannot be closed by the financing institutions within their existing policy framework. The Finance Minister has pleaded hard not to reduce the bank rate to contain inflation, but I will plead that the bank rate should be reduced from 9 to 3 per cent while reduced from the present 165 to 13 per cent. Credit squeeze in no sense should amount to production squeeze. Selective availability of credit seems absolutely essential for economic revival.

It is true that the prices at the moment are steady. They may be declining in certain cases. But as soon as such large resources as Rs 1800 crores get into circulation and the growth rate remains stagnant at 2 or 2.5 per cent, the prices will sharply shoot up at least by 10 to 15 per cent by the end of 1976. Price stability does not seem to be a permanent feature of the national economy. This Budget is wholly inflationary in character and has lost its primary objectives.

Growth is a very delicate process. This Budget has made it a rather unpredictable phenomenon. Self-reliance is no longer our objective because the large plan outlay is being financed by foreign aid. Social justice still remains a far cry because the lowest income group has received no relief.

Democratic socialism and decentralised rural economy always prosper in a free atmosphere. They start showing ugly signs and complexions if the economic freedom ceases to be the basis of the political system. Today democracy has been denigrated into Fascism. The authority of Parliament, the press and the judiciary has been greatly undermined. The opposition has been practically liquidated. In such an atmosphere what economy is best suited is the curial question. Fascists believe in a regimented economy. Several countries tried it, and they had to pay a heavy price. Is it not surprising that our leaders take pride in maligning and abusing the businessmen all over the world, while Indian goods are described as shoddy in foreign markets? One who does not take pride in one's own goods cannot be a rationalist. This is the situation which has made the economy suffer a great deal. This Budget unfortunately moves in this very direction. It talks a great deal in terms of an integrated strategy for rural prosperity, but remains silent on providing remunerative prices to the farmer for his agricultural produce. Adequate wages are not yet paid to the agricultural workers. A large investment through inflationary finance cannot deliver the goods. It will certainly perpetuate poverty, unemployment and corruption. The earlier this trend is reversed the better it would be to build a bright future for our motherland.

In the end, I will just read out a couplet which should be of some interest to you.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj):
By whom?

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: By Meena Kumari, the great heroine and actor.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get excited.

(Interruptions)

तमाम मिम्नों पे पहले बिटा दिए है
कि :

दकिलाब को बस गिरफ्तार कर ले
हर एक सादा लम्हा भी बस
शक की नजरो मे झांकता है,
न जाने कौन सा रूप धारे
न जाने कौन सा बहुरूप भटके,
न जाने कौन से भंम मे बह,
दकिलाब अपनी राह निकाले ॥

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: It was there in the last bit of his speech which sparked off this controversy otherwise my remarks would not have arisen

He complains of a deficit budget, but he did not take into consideration the global conditions that have been existing for the past two years, creating such havoc in the developing countries and he complains that this is not a surplus budget. How could it have been a surplus budget under the conditions we have seen in the past one year or so with the rise in oil prices and other difficulties that we have faced?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY. I rise to support this Budget and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having shown imagination after many years. In fact, I beg to differ with the hon. Member of the Opposition who has just preceded me. I think he missed his vacation as an actor. He would have given marvellous performances, but I think as an economist perhaps he has many shortcomings. I do not claim to be a economist myself but I think I do have some common sense. All I can say is that he comes from the Opposition and is opposing just for the sake of opposing which is not going to solve any economic problems or any economic crisis. But then what can we expect in this country. He belongs to a party which preaches nothing but negativism, and throughout his speech, we find just that and there was nothing positive but only negative statements. I was concentrating on what the hon. Member was saying and I did not find a single constructive suggestion.

(Interruptions)

You see sometimes it is I who cannot understand. I take full responsibility for my lack of understanding.

He also made a point about corporate taxation and something to the effect that there was no relief really, because it has gone up from 55 per cent to 75 per cent. May I say that these figures are purely theoretical calculations. In practice, Reserve Bank of India has done intensive research by going through the returns of more than a hundred companies, and it is being found that the effective rate works out to be in the vicinity of 40 per cent, and therefore, there is no case for reduction.

I also differ with him on another point. This Budget shows that the investment allowance given is, in fact, a revival of development rebate with some modifications. Then again he spoke about the Kaldor recommendations and said that the tax evasion could be curbed if these recommendations were accepted and the rate of Wealth Tax was not more than 50 per cent. As I said from the beginning, that I am far from being an economist, but this theory is totally fallacious, because the fact is that attitudes have to change in our country. My dear friend, until we change

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

the national characteristics that we possess, all these theories are not going to work, and in this respect, I must cite Kenya and Hong Kong where the rate is 12.5 per cent. So, I do not agree with his idea of citing Kaldor.

Can I now come back to the points that I myself wish to make? After all, we must bear in mind that a budget is not merely a balance-sheet of credit and debit of expenditure nor is it a straight jacket within which monetary transactions of the country take place. It requires to be a dynamic instrument for quickening the pace of development, at the same time keeping in mind that the development must be speedy as well as equitable.

Therefore, priorities have to be chalked out and priorities have to be given to those sectors of the economy which must have infusion of resources; priorities must be given to those areas which are capable of rapid growth, and last but not the least and this is the most important point, it should be directed towards those sections of society which are the weakest, most vulnerable and deserving of upliftment. It is in this respect that I think, the hon. Finance Minister is to be congratulated.

There is always room for improvement. It is true, may be more relief could have been given to the weaker sections of society and, in that respect, I am in agreement with the hon. Member opposite. He can never agree with us. But when he says something which can be agreed with, we agree with that. I would say, that this is the difference between his party and my party. To that extent, I would say, perhaps, a little more imagination could have been directed towards the weaker sections of society. But then nothing can be done overnight. It has to be thought out and, we hope, there will be room for further improvement in this regard.

Why are we congratulating the hon. Finance Minister for this Budget? It is one for generating a demand for a large number of items. It is investment-oriented. The prices of a number of consumer goods have already come down affording relief to some sections of the society, in fact, with immediate effect.

The major problem that Indian economy was facing during the last one year or so, was a steep decline in demand in respect of a number of goods. I find that the remedial measures that have been spelt out in the present Budget do meet the situation and this is most encouraging. There has been a reduction in excise duties on a number of commodities. There has been a lowering of personal taxation which means an increase in the purchasing power of a number of people, enabling a revival of demands to ensure an up-swing in the economy.

I must say that when the Government at last sees fit to give some relief to the honest tax-payer—I have been tax-payer in my time and quite a heavy one at that—I think, it is now incumbent on every Indian citizen, as a patriotic Indian also, to pay his taxes regularly and without evasion. This is the national characteristic which I was trying to point out, of not trying to evade. This will not come about overnight. I know, but I am a person who still cherishes some idealism. It may be wrong on my part, but this has not yet disappeared. When I truly become a cynic like the hon. Member opposite then, of course, I will come to him for advice....

AN HON. MEMBER: Or join the Jana Sangh.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Never! that is definitely out completely.

The present Budget, as I said, is definitely growth and investment-oriented. Apart from reducing excise duties and laying emphasis on re-generating demand, the Finance Min-

ister has provided resources for modernisation of cotton textiles, jute, sugar, cement and engineering industries through the I.D.B.I. and other financial institution. But here, I would like to say that there is room for further improvement. This could be made, if these funds are made available at a concessional interest rate with repayment between, say, 10 to 15 years and with a moratorium of payment over 5 years.

12.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In West Bengal, we are specially interested in jute and engineering industries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, I have a very unpleasant duty of reminding the hon. lady Member that she has taken more than the allotted time.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: If you tell me to sit down, I will sit down immediately. This is an era of discipline.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am just drawing your attention.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: How many minutes more?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have exceeded your allotted time.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Sir, I must seek your protection. I have been let down once again by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He promises me every time that I will get sufficient time. He raises my hopes before I enter this Chamber but demolishes them at one stroke and lets me down once I have entered it.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH: I promised her 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a women's decade. I need more protection than you do. Please try to conclude.

13.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: In West Bengal, we are very interested in the jute and engineering industries. As far as these industries are concerned, modernisation is of the utmost importance, but it is very problematic and prickly. Here it is necessary to sound a note of warning when implementing these policies. The authority for disbursement of these loans should not be confined and restricted to the Head Offices of these financial institutions and totally centralised in one part of this vast country of ours. This point has been made several times. Over and over again I have spoken about this in other contexts, but, of course, I must say that scant regard is paid to the suggestions of insignificant back benchers such as we are. I hope, the Finance Minister will, at least in this important context, however, pay heed to something of what I am saying.

Rapid growth in various regions is considerably impeded because of this impossible idea of total centralisation. This has been proved over the years in the overt imbalance of development of various regions of the country. Times without number it has been suggested that there should be the maximum possible delegation of functions and authority to the local offices of these institutions in the Northern, Eastern and Southern regions.

Since India is a vast country, Managers, Industrialists and officers have to travel long distances, spending a great deal of money and time to get to one part of India only, to sort out their problems. Therefore, this causes delay, expenditure, over-centralisation, not to say the least how it contributes heavily to Parkinson's Law.

When we are advocating the 20-point programme, under the present bureaucratised and centralised set-up of these financial institutions, can one seriously imagine that the small entrepreneur and the small trader from

[Shrimati Maya Ray.]

the Northern, Eastern and Southern regions can afford to go backwards and forwards to the headquarters of these financial institutions? You cannot get anything from the nationalised banks for the weaker sections of the society, which really reflects the old system that prevailed in the past. The small entrepreneur and the small trader of the Northern, Southern and Eastern regions cannot afford to go to say, Bombay or Maharashtra. I am not objecting to Bombay as such but I am just saying that it is not practical. Such persons coming from the rural sectors are at a serious disadvantage and the effective implementation of the new economic programme will be totally defeated unless the State Governments are allowed to be closely associated with the processing and disbursement of such loan applications by the regional centres.

May I, therefore, now round up—because I don't want to incur the odium of the Deputy Speaker though, in fact, it is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has incurred my odium and I shall deal with him outside.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH, Sir,
I seek your protection!

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: With these few words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I sincerely congratulate the Finance Minister for showing considerable imagination in presenting his budget.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in recent years no budget has been received with such a chorus of applause by all sections of the community as the one presented by the Hon. Finance Minister for 1976-77. It reflects the satisfactory economic progress achieved during the current year which is the result of our resolute and dynamic leadership and, secondly, of the favourable monsoon during the year, all over India.

Inflation, which still ravages many developed as well as un-developed countries of the world, has been not only contained, but reversed. This has been a great achievement. The wholesale price index has fallen by 7.5 per cent during the last year and the national income, in real terms, is likely to register an increase of about 5.5 per cent over the year. Food production is likely to achieve the record level of 114 tonnes and the tempo of industrial production will increase by 5.5 per cent. In spite of an unprecedentedly heavy deficit in the balance of payments, we were able to maintain our foreign exchange reserves at a comfortably high level.

The most significant part of the Budget is the steep increase in the investment level in the next year, an increase, upto Rs. 7,852 crores, that is, by 31.6 per cent over the last year. This is the biggest ever increase in annual investment ever since planning began in this country. It has been distributed in a judicious manner in such high priority sectors as agriculture, irrigation and power. The greatest stress has been laid on the completion of on-going projects, so that the capital will not be locked up in an unproductive manner.

As a result of the investment in schemes of irrigation, it is expected that the irrigation potential will increase by about one million hectares.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that sectors such as power, petroleum, petro-chemicals and fertilisers have been given the urgent attention they deserve in view of their critical importance in the present context of our economic development.

Along with the probable increase in the private sector outlay, the investment outlay in the public sector can be expected to give a very great stimulus to agricultural as well as industrial production.

Another important and good feature of this Budget is that the Finance Minister has proposed a number of measures to promote savings, without which his large investment programme cannot be successful. Resource mobilisation has to be on an adequate scale; otherwise, it might give rise to deficit financing, with the attendant evil of rising prices. To promote savings and to provide relief to the recession-hit industries, the Minister has announced a number of measures. The most important of these is reduction in the marginal rates of income-tax and wealth-tax. This will mean that higher amounts of disposable income will be available in the hands of the people, and it is mostly probable that these amounts will be diverted to savings and investment.

Secondly, the introduction of an investment allowance at the rate of 25 per cent is rather a bold and important innovation; it replaces the present scheme of initial depreciation allowance, and the rate of 25 per cent will be calculated on the basis of the cost of acquisition of new machinery and plants installed after 31 March, 1976.

Fiscal policy will, in this way, provide a great stimulus to the renovation and modernisation of industries which is an urgent problem in our economy.

A surcharge of five per cent on income-tax has been levied on companies since 1972. The Budget proposes to exempt the companies from this surcharge provided they deposit an equal amount with the IDBI. This will mean that the IDBI will be able to get finance from the industrial sector and pass the money back to the industries themselves. That is, finance will be rotated between industries and the IDBI.

There are, however, certain aspects of the Budget to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Fin-

ance Minister. The Budget proposes a massive increase in investment during the next year to realise the social objectives of our economic policy. But may I say that this steep increase in investment is not accompanied by a commensurate effort at resource mobilisation? The additional taxes will net only Rs. 80 crores and some important additions will be made by the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and impounding of dearness allowance. The Finance Minister also expects significant increases in revenue at the current rates of taxation. But all these leave a large deficit of Rs. 320 crores. It is likely that this deficit will increase during the year if the increases in the revenue are not upto the expectations or additional savings as a result of tax concessions do not materialise or are frittered away in the priority sectors. The Finance Minister, therefore, will have to take special care to see that deficit financing is not resorted to on as large a scale as in the past. I need not detail the figures of deficit financing in the last five or six years. If deficit financing is resorted to in the same proportion as the increase in real national output, it does no harm, but if it is out of proportion, then it only builds up inflationary potential. I hope care will be taken to avoid this sort of contingency.

The Finance Minister has rightly expressed appreciation of the work done by the Income-tax Department in connection with the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. There is no doubt that a number of reforms will have to be carried out to make the Department a fit and efficient instrument of revenue collection. What has been disclosed is merely the tip of the iceberg. There are still any number of people who have escaped the net of the Income-tax Department. Apart from the reorganization of the Department to ensure that the claims of revenue are not sacrificed because of lack of survey, inadequate staff or corrupt and inefficient officials, I sug-

(Shri Y. S. Mahajan.)

gest that the tax payers should be required to submit a complete statement of their assets as suggested by Mr. Kaldor in his report on income-tax reforms in this country.

Sir, we all come from the rural areas and we represent agricultural interests. During the last six months, the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen by 40 per cent, whereas the prices of manufactured commodities have fallen by 2 per cent. The prices of inputs have fallen by 3-4 per cent. Thus, the biggest section of our community has been put to a great disadvantage. I suggest that one economic strategy or pricing policy should be so framed as to see that the majority of our people do not suffer as a result of economic development.

Sir, with these words, I support this budget, since it is realistic, imaginative and best calculated to achieve the social objectives of our economic policy.

SHRI S. K. RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the very fact I am a part of this August House and have the privilege to participate in matters concerning welfare of the people not only of my State but of the whole country reflects the fulfilment of our long standing aspirations to become a full-fledged member of the great Indian community and to merge in the mainstream of social, economic and political life of the nation.

We are fortunate in emerging as the 22nd State of India. After a relentless struggle for 27 years, we have successfully overthrown the feudalistic autocracy and established democracy. But we have yet to eliminate traces of feudalism from the fabric of our society and fully democratize the social, economic and political life of the region for which we need to build up the infra-structure of education, transport and communi-

cations. We are sure, we will always find an appropriate place in the national priorities.

These are wide ranging and high sounding aspirations and can be fulfilled by a socially conscious and dynamic leader like our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

May I now take the opportunity of congratulating the hon. Minister for Finance, Shri C. Subramaniam, for adopting a new, bold and pragmatic strategy in the budget presented, which underscores the philosophy behind the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme and for steering the country towards growth and stability.

There may be grounds for disagreement on the basis of one's ideological affiliations when we look at the reduction of the income and wealth tax rates, but in my view, the foremost responsibility, to quote Millon Friedman, of the corporate sector and those who run it is to maximise profits, and I think, this budget gives our private business an opportunity to show dynamism, take the bull of recession by its horns and increase production. Growth economics is a matter of innovation, innovation suited to the genius of the country. This budget is innovative as much as it has tried to evolve a strategy of development hinging on the consumption expenditure of the upper and upper-middle classes. The middle classes are social climbers and in this process they can generate demand and thus bringing an end to consumer shyness witnessed in the country during the past one year and so. Changes in personal taxes are not only welcome but are timely.

I would, however, like to make only two suggestions for consideration by the hon. Minister. One is to link consumption expenditure of the classes that have been given relief in wealth tax to investment so that danger of any inflationary trend it might

produce is checked and the other is aimed at providing relief to parents of the physically handicapped children.

The actual money to be released, due to relief in rates, to the people who fall in wealth tax bracket should not be allowed to augment consumption expenditure. That part can well be played by the money released from the reduction in the Income-tax liability. The amount of wealth tax relief should be directed towards investment. With this purpose in view a number of investment portfolios suitable to various complexions of this class of people and various amounts of monies should be devised. The people concerned should be required to invest their relief money in a portfolio of their choice. In this way, the budgetary relief could be channelised towards growth and the market will be saved from a potential inflationary pressure.

Sir, about the relief suggested by me to the parents of handicapped children, the possibility of crediting the annual actual expenses of parents of physically handicapped children involved in transporting such children to school against their income-tax liability for the year be examined. If the State can help the education of such children in this way, it would actually be helping a citizen to become economically active. Otherwise, if such children are unable to acquire education and productive skills, they will become social liabilities.

Sikkim has but a few sources and resources of revenue. We have, therefore, to maximise efforts to tap and fully mobilise all revenue earning avenues. Tourism and industries, including minerals, are such sectors which remain sadly neglected despite tremendous potentialities. Sikkim has often been described as a Tourist Paradise with a unique wealth of flora and fauna extending from sub-tropical to Alpine ranges. It is also

a God's gift for the botanists, zoologists, bird watchers and animal lovers, yet not much appears to have been done to exploit these potential. Besides this, Sikkim is famous for producing cardamom and Sikkim is also famous for orchards, which can compete in the world market.

The effort of the State Government alone to expand bed capacity by building new hotels, tourists lodges and youth hostels is not enough. In this respect, I would request the Central Government to start a cell to attract tourists, and to issue and extend permits etc. In this way, I hope, our aspirations will reach the Ministers concerned and Sikkim will be developed within no time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
 Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Finance Minister for having brought a Budget which is a near miracle. In a capitalist system of economy which we unfortunately continue to have in this country this is the best budget that any one could bring under the circumstances, a budget which with one stroke tries to make everybody happy. It is said that it is difficult to please all but here is a budget which has achieved this miracle. Under the existing circumstances, as I said, this is the best budget and he will go down in the history of this country as father of this miracle budget. But what I would like to plead today is that here is the opportunity when we could create conditions where man can raise himself to greater heights and keep pace with the space age and the technology of which the Finance Minister has talked and as Aurobindo said, from man, to elevate himself to the height of a super-man, to create a heaven on earth, as Rabindranath Tagore wanted us to do in free India, to wipe out the tear from every eye which Gandhiji would have us to do, and ultimately, to keep our trust with destiny. I am speaking on the general philosophy behind the budget.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

You could not have had a better time than now when we have got a dynamic leadership which can translate dreams into realities. I thought we would decide to take a bold step to pass from the capitalist system, to make a structural change from the capitalist system. Today we have two nations in our country, a nation within a nation, a small nation of the elitist class which lives on exploitation of the rest of the 58 crores of our population. Hardly 3 crores of our population in India has got the purchasing power to buy anything of the consumer goods that are produced by our industries in this country. And therefore when the Finance Minister wants to provide in his strategy an employment to 7-1/2 crores of unemployed young men in this country in production work as envisaged, I do not know, with all the miracle that he is performing with the 15 crores, that he has provided there, how he is going to perform this miracle? You want investment with the basic objective of GNP growth, with the objective of capital formation. Where will the capital formation take place? Naturally it will be in those sectors and in those classes where there is capital and who bring about this capital. Therefore, they have a vested interest in keeping the poor poor. Whenever there is higher purchasing power in the rural area it is said that we have to curb inflation. The capitalist system's philosophy is to keep the purchasing power in the hands of the rich classes. In effect we see a triangular conspiracy of the capitalist vested interest, the political vested interest and the bureaucratic vested interest. They all have a common vested interest in keeping this system of poverty, to keep the poor poor, and with all the pious wishes that you may have in a budget like this which is essentially a capitalist budget you cannot achieve socialism through capitalism *via* capitalism, *via* a philosophy of encouraging capitalism. This

is what, unfortunately, this budget will try to do. So, the remedy is to divert the resources from elitist capitalist section to the poor and the rural areas. For achieving this I want to make the following suggestions:

1. For resources mobilisation let us put a moratorium on non-priority sector investment in the urban areas, namely, sky-scrapers, twin cities, under-ground railways, etc. at least for five years.
2. Create at least 20 million tonnes of food buffer-stock this year. It can be done if you want to do.
3. Create a national marketing organisation to bring about a rational parity of prices to ensure remunerative prices to the growers of the raw-material in the rural areas.
4. Create a national rural development authority. If you want to implement this strategy to coordinate all developmental activities in the country and funds to make programmes task-oriented or result-oriented instead of expenditure-oriented as they are today.
5. Bring a comprehensive legislation to put a ceiling on urban property. The present ceiling on vacant land is a farce.
6. The investment incentive should be available only to those who take the industries to the rural areas.
7. Encourage organic manure, which is wasted to the tune of Rs. 900 crores per year, if you want a proper balance and save the fertility of the land.

8. Encourage savings by giving better return Life Insurance Corporation with profit should be made more attractive.

- 9 Family Planning must mean an economic planning of the lowest family and not mere sterilisation

Last but not the least, increase the lowest taxable level to 10,000 when we have reduced the upper limit to 66 per cent

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North-East) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I go a step further in giving compliments to the budget and to the Finance Minister who has put this budget. The compliments that have been given in this House are that it is a growth-oriented and production-oriented budget. No doubt it is growth and production oriented but at the same time I submit without any exaggeration that it is also a socialist budget.

I call it a socialist budget because whatever we achieved in the previous year has been as a result of the non-budgetary measures namely the effective implementation of MISA COFEPOSA income-tax raids or voluntary disclosure schemes and the implementation of the 20-point programme. As a result of these non-budgetary methods and measures, our country has achieved a miracle. It has saved not only our political democracy but our socialist policy of economic growth of the last 15-20 years. The concrete result was that inflation was put on the minus side which was a singular achievement compared to all the other countries in the world. We have achieved this through non-budgetary measures and the socialist task of the budget was to consolidate those gains and to root out from the economy some of the anti-socialist elements and forces which nourish inflation. The accent,

therefore, was on production. This budget is now consolidating the socialist policies and achievements of the outgoing year.

In the incoming year, the socialist budget tries to do this by relying on two important pillars of socialist policy. One is the savings which mostly are surpluses of the public sector undertakings. This budget is relying on higher production to meet the record increase by 31.6 per cent, to about Rs 7800 crores in the plan outlay. Reliance is placed on surpluses of the public sector undertakings. This is the basis of the socialist budget.

Secondly a new chapter has been opened and a new dimension has been added. There is an acknowledgement that the organised working class has also contributed its due. Government wants to rely on the savings of the organised working class. Government has taken a decision to defreeze Rs 480 crores which were with the Reserve Bank in a frozen account as an anti-inflationary measure. Earlier they were not to be used for growth purposes.

Government has now taken a decision that the savings of the working class frozen out of the compulsory deposit scheme of dearness allowance, are to be utilised for growth. There is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) Mr Kulkarni is saying that about Rs 480 crores or so which will be with the Reserve Bank, frozen, will be used for planning purposes. The Finance Minister tells us that the deposits during the extended period will be used for the plan and also he says further that the government will abide by its assurance to repay the instalments of additional dearness allowance already impounded and falling due in regard to the existing scheme. From the statements of the Finance Minister, it is clear that what

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

is now due to the workers will be paid back to the workers and for the planning purposes the amounts which will fall due during the extended period, alone will be used. From where does he get the information that whatever has accrued will be used for planning purposes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Finance Minister....

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: It is my reading of the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Everybody is so full of speeches that nobody wants to listen. He has made a point and I should like to say one or two sentences or to make one or two observations. You would not allow even the Chair to say something?

I was saying that it was for the Finance Minister to clarify the position. But what I also understand is that this Rs. 450 crores which were frozen in the Reserve Bank of India would be utilised for investment; money would be taken out from that. That is what I understand. It is for the Finance Minister to clarify. I also understand that the Government will also meet its obligation of repaying to the workers part of the money which it has impounded. I think the two things go together. It is for the Finance Minister to clarify the position.

The Finance Minister in his budget has stated that by way of repayment to the working class during this year, there would be an amount of Rs. 270.0 crores and the other savings which are now to be defrozen and utilised for the economic growth would amount to Rs. 480.0 crores. Now this amount of Rs. 480.0 crores is the contribution of the working class. To this contribution of Rs. 480.0 crores, there is further to be added a net saving of Rs. 190.0 crores in the Provident Fund Account. The accumulation of the provident fund during the budget year would be Rs. 395.0

crores and for the disbursement of the provident fund, the amount as budgeted would be about Rs. 205.0 crores. The net savings on this account at the disposal of the Government would be about Rs. 190.0 crores. Further, additionally the net amount that would be available to the Government from family pension-cum-life Insurance scheme would be Rs. 39.0 crores. Thus, in all it would be more than Rs. 700.0 crores of the workers' money which would be placed at the disposal of the Government. This opens completely a new sector for national development purposes. If the growth of the nation depends on the contribution of working class, it is here, to contribute for that purpose. So, a "workers sector" is opened in the national economy. Workers can go a step further and ask the Government that they want to have some share in the national economy, by way of shareholding or sharing of surpluses from public sector undertakings or from the foreign companies which are now being nationalised.

Now, I would say that the Provident Fund linked Insurance Scheme has widened the horizon of social security. In view of amount, it would not be so important. This budget has brought in through the working class a new dimension to the social security administration in this country.

There is also an expectation that with the reliefs that have been given in excise duties on a large number of items of engineering and electronic industry, lay-offs and retrenchments are likely to be stopped. But at the same time I would like to caution the Government that in case the entrepreneurs and the employers in the engineering industry or the car manufacturing industry, come and ask for further relief with a plea to avoid lay-offs and retrenchment, then the working class will have to go to the Government and request them to take some stringent measures.

It is true that so far as petroleum, chemical and fertiliser are concerned, there has been no change in the existing rates of duty. But Government has been vested, through the Finance Bill, with a new power enabling it during the budget year they might reduce the rate of duty. This power has to be granted by this House. But Government should think twice before doing so. In fact there is a necessity to cut down the cost of these items.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have explained the point.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The excise duty revenue from petroleum, chemicals and fertiliser industry is expected to be about Rs. 1400 crores as against an investment of about Rs. 774 crores in this industry. Therefore, I feel there is scope for reducing the excise duty on petroleum.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patel): Sir, during the last week, the Rajya Sabha expressed concern over the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who is now in detention in Pakistan. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Y. B. Chavan, expressed his concern by saying that Badshah Khan was one of the great leaders during our freedom struggle. Shri H. D. Malaviya, a member of Rajya Sabha...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not customary to refer to the proceedings of the other House during the same session except when it is a definite statement of policy. Don't refer to what is going on in the Rajya Sabha. You may make your own points.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Here also in this august House we do express our concern over the health of Badshah Khan, but what about the health of those leaders of the freedom struggle who are now under detention since 26th June, 1975? Morarji bhai has been detained...

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not understand how these things come in. There is such a thing as relevance.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, the Government is spending money on the detenus and we are speaking on the budget. It includes everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A very ingenious method! Yes, some money is being spent by the Government on them. All right; go on!

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The country does not know about their health. If the emergency is lifted and the political detenus are released, well and good. If not, the least the government should do is to issue health bulletins about the health of Morarji bhai and other political leaders who are under detention. This is my submission.

Coming to the budget, I fail to understand why the Finance Minister has become very harsh on the sick man. He has proposed imposition of taxes to the extent of Rs. 30 crores on drugs. He has increased the excise duty on patent and proprietary medicines from 75 to 125 per cent, which will yield about Rs. 20 crores. On medicinal preparations containing alcohol, narcotic drugs etc the increase in excise duty is from 10 to 20 per cent, which will yield about Rs. 10 crores.

The Drugs and pharmaceutical industry pays about Rs. 80 crores to the Government by way of excise and customs duties on the drugs whose annual production is about Rs. 360 crores. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to drop this proposal of increasing the excise duty on drugs.

A great deal of subversive and corrupt activities are going on by multi-national corporations in our country. It is alleged that M/s. Pfizer, M/s. Abbott and M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme are supporting CIA acti-

[Shri K. S. Chavda]
vities in our country. I would like to read a strictly confidential letter of M/s. Hoechst and a news item regarding M/s Pfizer before the House so that one can know how the multinational corporations are operating in our country against the national interest.

"We are supplying our veterinary and agro products to Government departments, on 5 per cent more rates than the rates applicable to our distributors. This means, our rates are different to Govt supplies than to the trade parties. If any officer is willing to place an order with us for our products, we shall pay him the difference of 5 per cent as gift, commission, incentive etc. In other words, if we pay this amount to the intending officer, the Company loses nothing, but we are paying the commission amount to the officer from the Government funds, as we are charging more from the Government."

We have already executed orders under this arrangement and any order above Rs 5000 - will be covered under this system.

However please keep this information very confidential and nothing should be brought on record about this transaction. You should only send such proposals on rough piece of papers. Further please also ask the stockists and the intending officer of the Govt office not to bring anything on record.

I would also like to read a news item regarding Pfizer which has appeared in the yesterday's Financial Express.

"Pay-offs by Pfizer. New York, March 20, Pfizer INC today announced that employees of its overseas subsidiaries made \$ 265,000 in illegal direct payments to foreign government officials in three countries. The pharmaceutical firm which voluntarily reported the pay-offs to the securities and exchange commission, re-

fused to identify the three nations or the foreign subsidiaries involved."

The record of the Pfizer is not good in America also. I only want to quote a few headlines appeared in the American newspapers.

"Two companies accused of drug patent fraud—US \$ 25 million damage claimed against Pfizer, and Amical cyanamide"

This appeared in the Los Angeles Times edition of July 16, 1969. In the same way, Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter, Washington reported:

"Justice Department sued Pfizer, an American cyanamide for at least \$ 25 million of damages allegedly resulting from over-charges on Govt. purchases of tetracycline and related antibiotic wonder drugs."

9 Members of Parliament have written to the Prime Minister that the licence for the production of doxycycline should not be given to it. Regarding that, I read one news item which appeared in Chemical Marketing Reporter:

"Pfizer is disappointed by a just decision on doxycycline. The Federal Judge ruled that Pfizer's patent of the anti-biotic drug doxycycline is invalid and unenforceable."

What I am trying to place before this House is this. Such Company should not be given licence for the production of drugs like doxycycline. IDPL has been given a licence for doxycycline, upto a capacity of 5 tonnes, and the other Indian firms also are given the licence. It is much more than what is required for our country. Suppose the licence is given to Pfizer. In the drug industry, if the lead is established, it is impossible to compete and come up with the leader. This will happen, so far as IDPL, a public sector undertaking, is concerned. And this undertaking will not come out of the red. The whole of the equity capital of IDPL, viz. Rs. 23 crores has been wiped out by the cumulative

losses till now. Here, Pfizer is requesting the Government to give the licence. I am making a request to the Government, because just now, it is lying before the Cabinet Committee. I would request them not to give the licence for the production of doxycycline to Messrs Prizer, in the interests of the nation and of the public sector. Our country is just self-sufficient so far as anti-biotics are concerned; and this is the only multi-national which is asking for licence for doxycycline, for which Letters of Intent have already been given to the national sector, I mean to the public sector and to the private sector.

The Finance Minister has proposed in the budget, to switch over from specific excise duty to a system of *ad valorem* duties on cotton cloth. The net effect of this change would be to increase the price of cloth, viz. of super, medium, fine, super-fine and other varieties of cloth. This will not reduce the prices of lower medium and coarse cloth. That is why this will not give any relief to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, as claimed by the Finance Minister in his speech.

Coming to the decade of progress, a great deal of propaganda is made about the officially-inspired celebration of a decade of progress 1966-76. What is the progress made up till now? Unemployment is mounting year after year; and prices have increased much higher, from what had prevailed in 1966. The Wholesale Price Index was 131.6 for all commodities, in 1965-66 it went up to 313.7 in 1974-75. In respect of food articles, the index was 144.6 in 1965-66; it went up to 363.6 in 1974-75. There was an increase in prices to the extent of 250 per cent compared to 1966. Who is responsible for this? I say that it is the Government of India which is responsible for this.

On the 6th June, 1966 the Indian rupee was devalued. Its value was fixed from Rs. 4.76 per US dollar to

Rs. 7.50 per US dollar and from Rs. 13.33 per pound sterling to Rs. 21 per pound sterling. Secondly, the bank rate of Reserve Bank of India was 5 per cent in 1968. It was raised from 5 to 6 per cent in 1971, to 7 per cent in 1973 and to 9 per cent in 1974. This is the economic situation.

What is our position in the international field? To give a recent example, both India and Pakistan contested for seat in the Security Council and we secured 58 votes and Pakistan 75 votes in the 7th ballot. Though Pakistan had maintained the leading position in the ballot, it failed to secure a two-thirds majority to win. India could not secure more than 58 votes in a House of 142.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has this to do with the budget?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: They speak a lot about the Decade of Progress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are talking of the budget for next year.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: So, India did not secure more than 58 votes in a house of 142. Therefore, she withdrew from the contest, thus enabling Pakistan to become a member of the Security Council. This is our position in the international field.

They speak a lot about the welfare of the weaker sections, but I do not find anything which gives relief to the weaker sections in this budget.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know what Shri Chavda was speaking about. He was so irrelevant in his speech that one could not make out what he was driving at. Sir, perhaps you might have been able to understand him better.

This year's budget is a reflection of Government's determination to have accelerated economic growth with greater social justice. It is also evi-

[Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia]
dent that the various measures that Government took sometime back have brought about fruitful results before us, and that is why I say that the present budget, which has brought about cheers from all sections of our society, is the direct result of those policies.

I do not agree with Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao when he says that the present budget was inevitable in the present circumstances. Who created those circumstances? Who created this position in which we find ourselves today? It is because of the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister and the policies that she has adopted that we are today in a better shape and a better position. It is as a direct result of those policies that we are today in a position to give certain facilities to all sections of our society.

The Finance Minister in the present budget has made a bold attempt to break through from the diffident approach of the past. He has given concessions to the industrial sector. Direct taxes have been reduced from 76 to 66 per cent. It will give sufficient lure in the hands of the industrialist to grow more, to accelerate the rate of growth, to expand, to modernise their mills for the betterment of this country.

14.00 hrs.

The 25 per cent investment incentive given to the new industries and new machinery is also another incentive which, I am sure, will accelerate our growth and will be for the betterment of our country. But I am very sorry to say that the Finance Minister has not paid proper attention to the rural sector. In order to accelerate growth of our agriculture, an area which requires greater attention, which requires more facilities, only Rs. 100 per tonnes by way of concession has been given in the inputs. This is not enough. Seventyfive per cent of the people in this country are

farmers, or live on agriculture. So, it is that sector which we have to strengthen. The present recession in industry is because of the fact that there is lesser purchasing power left with the agriculturists. The present rates for their produce are not high enough to sustain the modern, technical and scientific treatment which they are giving to agriculture. The price of tractors is very high, the rates of electricity are increasing every year, the water rates are going up, the prices of agricultural implements have also risen and the prices of fertilisers were almost doubled last year. All this has reduced the purchasing power of the agriculturists, and that is why there is recession in industry. Whatever concession or preference you may give to industry, unless you fortify the purchasing power of this 75 per cent of the population, industrial growth will not taken place the way we want it. I therefore suggest that the agriculturists should be given more concessions. The prices of fertilisers should be reduced, tractors should be made available at cheaper prices, and similarly other facilities may kindly be made available to the agricultural sector.

The Finance Minister has been kind to the industrialists and to some extent to the agriculturists, but there is one section of our society which has been left untouched, and that section is the large number of people who fall under the fixed income group. It is the salaried people who suffered more in the inflationary period, but no attention has been paid to these people who are paying their taxes more honestly because their tax is deducted at source. They have no means to save money. May I therefore suggest that the exemption limit may be raised from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 12,000? I strongly demand this concession for this section of the people to whom the Finance Minister has not paid any attention. The only argument that can be urged against this suggestion is that Government will lose some revenue. I agree with that, but at present a large number of asse-

sees are being tackled by the ITOs. If they are freed from looking after a large number of assesses who pay very little, they will be able to devote more attention to the bigger cases, and Government's revenue will increase. Secondly, there is a lot of tax arrears with the income-tax department, and the officers are not able to pay attention to the recovery of these arrears because they have to dispose of a large number of cases. Thirdly, if the ITOs have enough time, they will be able to find new assesses and Government will not lose money at all.

When we nationalised the banks, we wanted to serve the unbanked areas. I congratulate the Finance Minister on the success achieved by the banks in serving the unbanked areas, but I find that the banks are not paying proper attention to our policies, the policies for which we nationalised them, to give more money to the weaker sections of the society, to provide credit to the agriculturists in the villages. The banks are shy of investing in such areas. The present system of banking is the same that we had before. So, there is need to change this system. At present we have 14 Chairmen, 14 Managing Directors and other paraphernalia which is very expensive. I strongly demand of the Finance Minister that the banking system should be organised into four or five ones. All the branches of all the banks should be placed under one zone. What we find is that in every bazar all the banks are competing to have a place by paying higher rent and all that. This is not a proper service.

Punjab gives 60 per cent of their wheat to the National Pool; Punjab gives 95 per cent of their rice to the National Pool. But, unfortunately, I do not know why the Centre is not paying any heed to Punjab's problems. We have a lot of problems. There is a general feeling that Punjab is a very prosperous State, this and that. But we have very many problems. Every

year, there is a flood in the Ravi because of the fact that Pakistan has built a bandh on the other side of the river. The result is that water flows to India. Every year, we are having floods. What we need is Rs. 5-6 lakhs to build a bandh on this side. I would request the Centre to give us this help. Punjab has 11 million acre-ft of water. Out of this, 33 per cent is lost in the seepage. We want to line up our canals and channels. For that, we need money and I hope that the Centre will come forward to give this money.

In the case of a scheme to help small and marginal farmers, what we find is that Punjab is giving the maximum of help to the National Pool, but we are getting the minimum of help. They give us only Rs. 250 lakhs in this sphere, when we say that we are helping the small farmers and this and that. Instead of giving anything to Punjab, they are taking away. During the 1st year, Punjab's bank deposits was Rs. 250 crores, but the Nationalised Banks invested only Rs. 60 crores. This is not fair. I request the Centre to look into the problems of Punjab. Punjab is giving rice, wheat, water and electricity to other States. But a little help we want, they must come forward to help us.

श्री नाथू राम चिर्वा (नागौर): उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, दस मिनट में इस बजट के बारे में बहुत कहना सम्भव नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल का बजट एक नये तरीके का बजट है और मैं समझता हूँ कि नये हानान में इस बजट को इसी तरह से माना जाएगा।

बहुत से प्रगतिशील तत्व, जो घर या उधर बैठते हैं, इस बजट से काफी नाराज हैं। उन का कहना है कि पूजीपतियों पर टैक्स हमेशा बढ़ना चाहिए। एक समय अधिक से अधिक टैक्स 97½ परसेंट तक बढ़ गया था। बाद में उस को घटा कर 77 परसेंट कर दिया गया और इस बजट में उस को और घटा कर 66 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। इसी कारण

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्छा]

उन लोगों की नाराजगी है और इसी लिए वे इस को पूंजीवादी बजट कहते हैं। पर मेरी राय में टैक्स कम करने, अनावश्यक खर्च में कमी करने, बचत करने और योजनाओं पर ज्यादा खर्च करने के बिना देश की आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। इसी दृष्टि से टैक्सों में कमी की गई है। इस बजट में दूसरे सालों के मुकाबले में नये टैक्सों का माबिलाइजेशन कम है, जब कि योजना के खर्च में 31.6 परसेंट वृद्धि एक बहुत अच्छी बात है। इस बजट में बिजली और खाद के ज्यादा उत्पादन और सिंचाई तथा कृषि के विकास और इस प्रकार एक लम्बी दृष्टि से एक मुदद नीब पर काम करने का प्रावधान है।

एक ग्रामीण की दृष्टि से इस बजट का तुरन्त क्या असर हुआ है, और गांवों में क्या हालत है, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिए उस का कुछ जिक्र करना जरूरी समझता हूं। उन्होंने अपने बजट-भाषण में कीमतों की गिरावट का भी जिक्र किया है और प्राइम इंडेक्स में 7 या 8 परसेंट कमी की बात कही है। लेकिन वह इंडेक्स गांवों की स्थिति को किना रिफ्लेक्ट करता है, मंत्री महोदय उस पर गौर फरमायें। वह देखें कि पिछले साल रेणों, अर्थात् रुई और जूट गेहूं और अन्य फूडग्रेन्ज तथा निलहन के क्या दाम थे और आज उन के क्या दाम हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज गेहूं के दाम पिछले साल की तुलना में आधे हो चुके हैं। 200 रुपये से ऊपर पर क्विंटल दाम थे। हम दफा अभी 100 रुपये पर क्विंटल बेस्ट गेहूं का दाम है और 80 रुपये क्विंटल साधारण गेहूं का दाम है। जो 50-60 रुपये क्विंटल है, बाजरा 70 से 80 रुपये क्विंटल है। ज्वार भी इसी भाव है। जूट और रुई के भाव पहले से आधे हो चुके हैं। दालें जो 200 रुपये क्विंटल से ऊपर थीं वह आज 100 और 140 रुपये के बीच में हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है

कि किसान की उदासित चीजों के दाम बहुत तेजी के साथ नीचे गिरे हैं और आज किसान की यह स्थिति है कि जो हम ने मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तब की थी उस से भी नीचे पड़ी, बाजरा और कोर्स ग्रेन के दाम जा चुके हैं। गेहूं के दाम भी नीचे जा चुके हैं और वह मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस से भी नीचे जा रहे हैं; आप का खाद्य निगम जो है वह बाजार में बहुत धीरे अनाज खरीदता है और कई तरह की कटौतियां करता है। वह अपने यहां स्टोरेज की भी कमी बताते हैं। तो इस तरह से सही माने में वह जो इतनी अच्छी फसल इस साल ईश्वर की कृपा से आ रही है उस का कैसे मोबिलाइजेशन हो सकेगा?

जहां तक बजट का ताल्लुक है फूड कार्पोरेशन को वित्त मंत्री ने सिर्फ 100 करोड़ रुपये का ईक्विटी शेयर दिया है और 30 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा दिया है। इस तरह फूड कारपोरेशन को सारे मार्केटिंग आपरेशंस को मोबिलाइज करने के लिए कुल व्यवस्था 130 करोड़ रुपये की है। ऐसी हालत में फूड कारपोरेशन अगर टोक खरीद की व्यवस्था मार्केट में नहीं जमा सकेगा तो किसान के गेहूं के दाम 60-70 रुपये क्विंटल तक हो जाएंगे। जब किसान की ग्रामदानी का जगिया गांवों के अन्दर इननी तेजी के साथ में घट गया तो उन की जरूरत की जो चीजें हैं जिन के दाम इंडेक्स में रिफ्लेक्ट होने हैं उन के दाम केवल 5-7 परसेंट घटे हैं। किसान को जो मिला है इस बजट में वह हमारे सामने है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण बहुत सुन्दर रखा है। गांवों के विकास के बारे में उन की बड़ी सुन्दर कल्पना है। वह सब तरह की व्यवस्थाएं करना चाहते हैं। पर उस का कुल प्रावधान 15 करोड़ रुपये है। खाद के दाम जो उन्होंने बढ़ाए हैं वह भी हमारे सामने हैं—एक बोरी के ऊपर 7 रुपये से 32 रुपये तक दाम बढ़े हैं। बाकी मारी चीजों में बढ़े हैं। सिंचाई के दाम बहुत बढ़े हैं, बिजली के दाम बढ़े हैं, इनपुट्स के और

बाकी हर चीज के दाम बढ़े हैं। ट्रंकटर्न के दाम जो थे वही हैं। तो किमान के खर्च के अन्दर तो कुछ कमी की है 7 से 32 रुपये प्रति बोरी खाद में और कुछ विशेष उन के खर्चों के लिए तथा गांव के खर्चों के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। तो इस बजट के अन्दर गांवों के लिए जो कुछ भी किया गया है मैं समझता हूँ वह काफी नहीं है। आप कहेंगे कि इस के लिए क्या किया जाय तो मेरा पहला मुद्दा यह है कि किसान की जिनगी भी चीजे इस माल रबी में पैदा हो रही है चाहे वह निलहन हो, चाहे अनाज हो, चाहे शर्करा हो उन को कम से कम मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस देने की घोषणा करें और उम को खरीदने की व्यवस्था करें। उस को खरीदने के भाव अग्रर स्टोरेज की या मनी की या और दूसरी प्राबल्य हो तो उन को पहले से मार्केट आउट करें। नहीं तो किमान की प्राप्ति बिल्कुल नीचे चली जायगी और उस पर आगे खर्च करने की जो क्षमता है, आगे कमलें पैदा करने की जो क्षमता है वह बिल्कुल घट जायगी। इस अनावादन समय वमूलियों की गहरी मार चल रही है, चांगे तरफ में गांवों के अन्दर वमूलियों के मागे किमान के प्राण निकल रहे हैं। पिछले तीन चार साल के तर तरफ के बकायों की बहुत तेजी से वमूली हो जा रही है। किमान की हालत इस समय बहुत खम्ना है। गांवों के अन्दर बड़े काश्तकार, छोटे काश्तकार और मध्यम काश्तकार का भेद करने जो चलते हैं उन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि वह गरीब काश्तकार सब से पहले अपनी चीज बेचने के लिए बाजार में जाता है, फिर बाद में चाहे मोल ले कर ही उसे खाना पड़े। तो सब से पहले उस का बाटा ज्यादा होता है। इसलिए गांवों की हालत के अन्दर इस बजट के बाद कोई बहुत परिवर्तन या सुधार आए इस की गुंजाइश मुझे नहीं लगती। मेरा एक ही निवेदन है कि किसान की जो इस समय फसल में आने वाली उम्मीदें थीं वे हैं उन चीजों को

ठीक दामों के ऊपर खरीदने की व्यवस्था आप करें। अभी सिर्फ गेहूँ के दाम की घोषणा की है। लेकिन जो तो पचास रुपये क्विंटल जा रहा है। तो जैसी हालत है उस में मिनिमम दाम सब चीजों के तय कर के सपोर्ट प्राइस पर उन की खरीदने की व्यवस्था हो सके तो किमान के लिए सब से बड़ी बात इस समय होगी।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां इस समय विराजमान हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि धन जो उत्पादिता होता है वह चार चीजों में होता है जिन में वन, खेत और पशु मुख्य है। इन सारी चीजों को कृषि आयोग में देख कर अपनी एक फाइल रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने पेश कर दी है। उन की जो रेकमेंडेशन हैं उन का सही विश्लेषण करवाया जाए। उन सारी चीजों पर जो कदम उठाने हैं, अगर वन मिला तो कृषि की मांग के वन में निवेदन करूंगा। कुछ कदम तो उठाए हैं कुछ कारपोरेशन बौरह बनाने के। उन निफारिशों के आधार पर ऊंचे स्तर पर विवेचन कारवाया जाये। यदि गांवों के लिए हम नीतियों को बदलने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तो वह लाभान्वित नहीं होंगे जैसा कि कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि यह बजट सभी को खुश करने वाला है। गांवों के लोग आज भी कठिनाइयों और श्रेशानियों में फंसे हुए हैं।

श्रीमती सावित्री स्वामी (धौलवा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को और उनके मन्त्रालय को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। अपनी कुशलता, दक्षता एवं व्यावहारिकता से उन्होंने इस देश के बजट को प्रस्तुत किया है। इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक रास्ता दिखाया था, एक दिशा दिखाई थी कि इस टूटी फूटी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को हम किस तरह से काबू में ला सकते हैं। उसी के फलस्वरूप आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा हुई, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला और हमने देखा कि उसके कुछ नतीजे निकले।

[श्रीमति सावित्री श्याम]

चीजों की कीमतों में गिरावट आई और चीजें जो गायब हो जाती थी वह गायब भी नहीं हुई। मूद्रास्फीति भी घटी और इस तरह से देश में आर्थिक नियन्त्रण और अनुशासन आया। आज इस सबन के सामने जो बजट उपस्थित है वह इसी बात का द्योतक है। इसमें इस बात के आधार है कि हमने जो सफलता पिछले 6-7 महीनों में अर्जित की है उसको कायम रखे। मैं बजट की पढ़ित तो नहीं हूँ लेकिन इतना मैं महसूस करती हूँ कि इस बजट का प्रभाव समाज के हर अंग पर पड़ा है और हर अंग ने महसूस किया है कि उसको वास्तव से राहत मिली है। गरीब निम्न वर्ग के लोगों को चीजें खरीदने में राहत मिलेगी और जो ऊँचा टैक्स देने वाले हैं उनको कम टैक्स देने से राहत मिलेगी। इस बजट से उद्योगों को 8 से लेकर 22 फीसदी तक लाभ हुआ है। लेकिन एक दृष्टिकोण सरकार को भी अपने ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, हमें याद है 1967-68 में जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई वित्त मंत्री थे और जब उन्होंने इस सबन में वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया था तब भी उद्योगों को बहुत से लाभ दिए गए थे—मार्बनाईजेशन के नाम पर, एक्सपेंशन के नाम पर, एक्सटेंशन के नाम पर और नयी टेक्नोलाजी अपनाने के नाम पर लेकिन कुछ सालों बाद हम ने देखा उसके नतीजे खराब निकले। इस आपात कालीन घोषणा के अन्दर, जो उद्योग हैं उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था कितनी बदली है इसका अनुमान सरकार लगा सकती है, जनसाधारण नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में सतर्कता बरतने की आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक मजदूरों की बात है, इस देश के मजदूर आपातकालीन स्थिति में देश की मुख्य धारा के साथ बड़े हैं। बहुत कम मिसालें हैं जहाँ पर स्ट्राइक्स हुईं हो। बहुत कम मिसालें हैं जहाँ पर बर्के को कम किया गया हो।

लेकिन इस सबन में हमारे माननीय अर्थ मंत्री ने बताया कि 60-70 हजार से-आफ हुए हैं और इनका नतीजा हमारे देश के मजदूरों पर, उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था पर और उनकी घर की अवस्था पर खराब पड़ा है। उनके कारण कुछ भी रहे हो लेकिन सबसे बड़ा कारण तो बिक्रिय का, सोच विचार का है। मजदूरों ने अपने सोशल आर्थिक बेंचमार्क को, अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को समझा है और उन्होंने सोशल आड्रेक्ट्स को सामने रखा है लेकिन उद्योगों के सामने सोशल आड्रेक्ट नहीं रहा, उनके सामने प्रॉफिट का आड्रेक्ट रहा। अगर चीजों की खपत बाजार में कम हुई तो उन्होंने से-आफ किया, मजदूरों का रिट्रेन्चमेंट किया। कानून में प्राविजन है कि सरकार से इजाजत ली जायेगी तब वे मजदूरों को से-आफ कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है कि किस तरह से उम्र वर्ग के लिए, जिसको हमारी प्रदान मंत्री ऊँचा उठाना चाहती हैं, उपयोगी कदम उठाये जायें। आज सारे देश में सोचने विचारने का माहौल निम्न वर्ग के उन्धान के पक्ष में बना है फिर भी अगर इस तरह से मजदूर निकाले जायें या उनकी मजदूरी न मिले तो उचित नहीं। महिलाओं को तो मन्सकिल नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, आज भी फैक्टरीज में यह हालत है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम उम्र निम्न वर्ग के लिये, जिस के लिये कुछ करने के लिये हम ने प्रण किया है, उस के लिये कुछ करने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे।

इस बीच सूखी कार्यक्रम की घोषणा के बाद मुझे अपने क्षेत्र में, जो कि एक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, भूमने का अवसर मिला। मैंने अपना काफी समय इस में लगाया है और

जो मैं महसूस करती हूँ या जो मैंने देखा है—हमारे यहां जो भूमि लोगों को मिली है, उस में पानी का अभाव है। रबी की फसल की बुझाई इस समय तक हो जानी चाहिये थी, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत से खेतों में नहीं हो पाई है, इस का कारण यही है कि उन को पानी प्राप्त नहीं हो सका। अच्छे बीज तो उन को किसी तरह से मिल गये, लेकिन पानी और श्रृण नहीं मिल सका। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जमीन में ये टुकड़े अभी भी सूखे पड़े हुए हैं। इस से हमारे यहां अनाज में जो बढोत्तरी हुई थी, उस में गिरावट आयेगी। हम अभी भी अनाज विदेशों से मगा रहे हैं, मैं यह नहीं कहती कि हमारे यहां कमी है, इस लिये मगा रहे हैं, बल्कि उस लिये कि हमारा अनुमान है कि विश्व में अनाज की कमी होने वाली है। इसी लिये हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी दृग्दर्शिता से अपना यहां बफर स्टॉक बनाने का निश्चय किया है, उस स्टॉक को पूरा करने के लिये हम अनाज बाहर से मगा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ हमें यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि अनाज के सबंध में हमें जो सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, वह घटती नहीं चाहिये।

पिछले दिनों खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के अनेक मुद्दाओं के आधार पर तथा उन से घन लेकर कुछ उद्योग धंधे देहातो में शुरू हुए। मैं कम से कम ग्नेलखंड के सबंध में तो कह सकती हूँ—मैंने देखा कि इन उद्योग धंधों में जो मामान बना, उन के लिये मार्केट नहीं मिला। अगर बनी हुई चीजें बिक नहीं पाती, तो फिर लोग कैसे चीजों को बनायेंगे, कर्जा कैसे वापस करेंगे—यह हानि उन की व्यक्तिगत हानि ही नहीं राष्ट्र की भी हानि है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि देश में एक नेशनल मार्केटिंग ऑर्गेनाइजेशन बनाया जाय जिसकी शाखायें हर राज्य में तथा हर जिले के अंदर खोली जायें। इस ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के जरिये इन उद्योग-धंधों

के बनाये हुए माल को बाजार में लाया जाय, जिससे कि वे चीजें बिक सकें और हमारे किसानों को फायदा हो सके।

कुछ शब्द में परिवार नियोजन के सबंध में कहना चाहती हूँ। परिवार नियोजन हमारे लिये “मस्ट” है। हम चाहे जितनी उन्नति देश में करें, यदि अपने परिवार को नियोजित नहीं कर सकें तो उस उन्नति का कोई लाभ देश को नहीं हो सकेगा। इस सबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग कानून बनाये जा रहे हैं, हरियाणा में अलग कानून बन रहा है पंजाब में अलग कानून बन रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश के सबंध में भी घोषणा की गई उस में कानून की बात तो नहीं थी, लेकिन कुछ इन्सेन्टिव्स और डिस्इन्सेन्टिव्स की बात थी। मेरा सुझाव है कि यदि इस सबंध में सेजिस्लेशन की जरूरत है तो वह सेजिस्लेशन केंद्र में बनना चाहिये। इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन, एक्जीक्यूशन सब के साथ बिना किसी क्लाम, क्रीड या जाति के भेदभाव के, समान रूप में होना चाहिये। यह हमारे देश की आर्थिक समस्या है, इस का धर्म या जाति से कोई सबंध नहीं है, यह सब पर समान रूप में लागू होनी चाहिये। सब में पहले तो मैं इस मत की हूँ कि इस को पर्सनल में, इन्सेन्टिव्स या डिस्इन्सेन्टिव्स देकर इस को कामयाब बनाने का प्रयास होना चाहिये, यदि इस में सफलता न मिले और कानून बनाना पड़े तो कानून बनाने में भी हमें नहीं हिचकना चाहिये। जो लोग बच्चे पैदा नहीं करने हैं या जो लोग सेट शादी करने हैं या शादी नहीं करने हैं, वे हमारे इस इवानामिक प्रोग्राम में मदद कर रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है—हमारे यहां इन्कम टैक्स में 8000 रुपये तक की छूट है। ऐसे लोगों के लिये हमें अपनी इन्कम टैक्स लिमिट 12 हजार रुपये कर देनी चाहिये, जिससे कि और ज्यादा लोगों को इन्सेन्टिव मिल सके और हमारा यह आर्थिक प्रोग्राम सफल हो सके।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government for presenting this year a real common man's Budget, though the Opposition Members may not agree. For the first time, after Independence, we find that the prices have started showing a downward trend, and the Government has been pleased to grant all-round concessions in various taxation measures which will go a long way in benefiting the common people, particularly the weaker sections of the society.

This is due to the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister who has given to the country a new and dynamic 20-point Economic Programme for the development of the country which, in the present atmosphere of discipline all round, is bound to increase the national income, give the much-needed boost to agriculture, trade and industry and also improve the lot of our poor, down-trodden people.

My friend Shri Kulkarni has spoken eloquently about the organised section of the people. I am speaking about the un-organised people in slums.

Since independence, welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been talked about outside and inside highly so much so that it has become a matter of jealousy for the other communities. Wherever we go, tauntingly it is said that it is the day of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Hon'ble Deputy Minister Shrimati Sushila is here. She must know where we stand.

In the field of literacy, we find that as per 1971 census the general literacy percentage is 29.45, that of the Scheduled Castes is only 14.71 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes still less at 11.29 per cent. If we take the figures of literacy of women among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we will get still further disappointed. The literacy among Scheduled

Caste women is only 6.45 per cent and that among Scheduled Tribe women is only 4.86 per cent. Until and unless the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are educated, it will be appreciated that they cannot avail of the facilities given to them i.e., these people will not be in a position even to take advantage of the benefits which the Government is providing for them.

Side by side with the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and poorer sections of the society, we must also look into and work for the economic upliftment of our less privileged brethren. Without economic position, they cannot achieve their due social and educational position in society. Although a number of orders providing for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and concessions for them in services have been provided and there has been a slow increase in the employment of these communities in the services, the position is still most unsatisfactory. As Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I have had occasion to examine various Ministries and Departments and Public Undertakings, including Nationalised Banks, etc. But we have been disappointed to see the meagre representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services thereof. For example, we find that in the Central Government Services in Class I, Scheduled Castes are only 3.36 per cent and Scheduled Tribes only 0.51 per cent. In Class II Services of the Central Government, Scheduled Castes are only 4.39 per cent. and Scheduled Tribes 0.48 per cent. Even in Class III Services of the Central Government, Scheduled Castes are much below their quota, i.e., they are only 10.10 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 1.90 per cent. As will be seen, the position of Scheduled Tribes is absolutely hopeless.

It is not that it is only in the Central Government Services that the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is unsatisfactory, even in the Public Sector Undertakings:

of the Government of India, the position is equally bad. In Class I Services of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Government of India, Scheduled Castes are only 1.20 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 0.27 per cent. In Class II Services of the Public Undertakings, Scheduled Castes are 2.98 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 0.42 per cent. In Class III Services of Public Sector Undertakings, Scheduled Castes are 10.27 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 4.66 per cent.

In the Nationalised Banks, in the Officers' category, the percentage of Scheduled Castes varies between 0 per cent and 1.10 per cent. So far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, their percentage varies between 0 per cent and 0.45 per cent. It is not that it is only in the Officers' Class of the Nationalised Banks that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have a poor representation. Even in the Clerical staff, the percentage of Scheduled Castes varies between 0.41 per cent and 7.67 per cent. For Scheduled Tribes in the Clerical cadre in the Nationalised Banks the percentage varies between 0.3 per cent and 0.89 per cent.

From these figures of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, it will be seen that much greater efforts will be needed to fulfil their quota in services. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to provisions of Article 335 of the Constitution which says that the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union and of a State.

Now whenever the question of reservation comes, their stock reply is that there are no suitable candidates under shelter of this Article. So, we

have proved in various cases where they said that there were no suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes available, that sufficient number of candidates are there and actually, we take the applications of the candidates and give them to examine.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER What should the Budget do about it?

SHRI D BASUMATARI Now they have agreed, very reluctantly agreed, after great persuasion. I think it is all due to the mentality inherited by certain officers from the old colonial days. Sir, you and I belong to the same State the same Tribal. You imagine if this is the attitude how can the country be expected to develop?

Another point, since Independence, our government has taken very keen interest in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have created about 500 Tribal Development Blocks. In 1969 when we examined the Tribal Development Blocks, we found that the land belonged to the tribals but after some years it is found to have been alienated. When the roads were constructed and the tribal blocks made accessible, money-lenders and sowcars went there and usurped all the lands from the poor tribals unscrupulously. Now the Tribal Development Blocks have been merged into Integrated Area Development Schemes. We are told that sub-plans for Tribal Development has to be prepared by the States. But I am sorry hardly any State has yet finalised its sub-plans for tribal development. I would request the government to impress upon the States to finalise the sub-plans without any further delay.

Another point I want to make is: in the tribal areas the State Governments have auctioned the liquor shops to contractors and this drink evil, instead of improving the lot of the poor tribal, has actually ruined them. I would

[Shri D. Basumatari]
urge that the evil of drinking should be abolished in the tribal development blocks forthwith

Now, they are thinking of rehabilitation of the tribal people many of whom have been ousted from their hearths and homes. Here at hand at Deihu, our committee visited the slum areas where scheduled castes people live. They have been uprooted from their earlier slums and shifted to some far away places and they have been given plots of only 22 sq yards. Do you think anyone can construct a house on a 22 sq yard plot? It is just impossible. So in the new places also they live like pigs and create new slums just contrary to our drive for socialist society.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The hon Member is not listening to my bell. If he goes on like this I do not wonder why the Scheduled Tribes do not get a fair deal. (Interruptions)

श्री बी० सुलसीराय (वेददासपल्लि) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुद्रहमण्यम जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। चाहे कोई भी कुछ करे, सुन्दर या बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है। कई चीजों के रेट इस में घटे हैं और घटने जा रहे हैं।

जैसाकि बहुत से बुजुर्गों ने कहा है, उन्होंने बजट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए ध्यान शायद कम दिया है, ऐसे मुझे लगता है। रेट्स कम होने से वैसे सब को खुशी है लेकिन किसानों को खाद और बीज वगैरह लेने में जो पैसा देना पड़ता है वह ज्यादा होता है जबकि उन की अपनी उपज का रेट कम मिलता है। इस से किसानों को ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। फर्टिलाइजर इत्यादि खरीदने के लिए बाते हैं तो उनको ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है। जब अपनी उपज को है मार्केट

में लाकर बेचते हैं तो उनको उस उपज के कम दाम मिलते हैं। किसान हमेशा मुसोबत में पड़ा रहता है। पहले तो उसको कड़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है पैसा करने के लिए लेकिन जब वह अपनी उपज को बाजार में लाता है तो जो कमिशन एजेंट होता है वह उसे खा जाता है। साथ ही उधर मजदूर वैसे ही जाता है। अतः में उसको कुछ मिलता नहीं है। इन सब मुसीबतों के कारण वह निरन्ताहित हो जाता है। मैं नहीं कहना कि सेक्टर का पैसा, उसकी मजदूरी नहीं बढ़नी चाहिये। वह बढ़नी चाहिये। लेकिन किसानों के लिए भी कुछ सट्टीलियते पैदा की जानी चाहिये।

छोटे किसानों को कर्ज देने की बात की जानी है। लेकिन कर्जों में साथ तरह-तरह की शर्तें लगा दी जानी हैं। कहा जाता है कि तहसीलदार से लिखा कर लाओ, बी डी आ में, सब रजिस्ट्रार में लिखा कर लाओ उन्हा में और वहां से लिखा कर लाओ। सब फार्मलटीज जब वह पूरी कर लेता है तो उसको जो भुज्या मिलना है उस में आधा उसका फार्मलटीज आदि पूरी करने पर ही खर्च हो गया होता है। आधे पैसे से कर जब वह खाद वगैरह लेने में लिग जाता है तो उसका दाम उसको ज्यादा देने पड़ने है। बाजार में जब वह अपनी उपज लाता है तो उसको जो रेट है वह कम दिया जाता है रेट ही कम हो जाता है। इस वास्ते ये सब जो बातें हैं इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीणों के लिए बैंकिंग की सुविधा का विस्तार होना चाहिए। वहां से उनको कर्ज मिलने में सुविधा होनी चाहिये।

आज चाहे कोई कुछ भी कहे लेकिन मंडेम प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो कार्य हो रहा है वह

बहुत ही संतोषजनक है। बीस सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गरीबी हटाने का जो कार्यक्रम चला है इसको एक तरह से मैं एक छोटी सी जंग ही कहूंगा और मेरा विश्वास है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी इस जंग को अवश्य जी लेंगी। यहां पर हमारे बुजुर्ग लोग कई चीजें पास करने हैं। वे बहुत अच्छी चीजें होती हैं। लेकिन राज्यों के अधिकारी या यहां के लीडर जो हैं उनको देखना चाहिये कि उन चीजों को ठीक तरह से इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाए। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता हूं कि सभी अधिकारी या सभी लीडर वहां अच्छे नहीं हैं। कई लीडर और—कई अधिकारी बहुत अच्छे हैं। लेकिन कुछ खराब भी हैं। इन खराब अधिकारियों और खराब लीडरों की वजह से प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम और भारत सरकार का नाम बदनाम होता है। ऐसे लोगों के विषय में चाहता हूं कि कड़ी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये। मैं आपके सामने एक घटना रखना चाहता हूं। मैं करीम नगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पेद्दापल्लि निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से जीता हूं। वैसे मैं हैदराबाद जिला वेस्ट ताल्लुका में रहता हूं। वहां जो घटना घटी है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना मैं अपनी फर्ज समझता हूं। वहां 38 (इ) के तहत जमीन का पट्टा कर दिया प्रोटेक्टेड टेनेंट की फेवर में और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से तहसीलदार ने आर्डर भी कर दिया, कोर्ट का इंजीक्शन आर्डर भी है कि उन लोगों को उस जमीन पर नहीं आना चाहिये। जमीन का पोजेशन देने के बाद भी वहां पर मुझे बहुत ही दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वे पुलिस अधिकारियों की मदद से वहां के जमींदारों की मदद से, वहां एक आदमी को मरवा दिया गया है, दो आदमियों के हाथ टूटे हैं, तीन आदमियों के सिर फूटे हैं, दो स्कूटर जलाए गए हैं, एक मोटर साइकिल जलाया गया है। सब से ज्यादा सफाई की बात तो यह है कि इन तत्वों को पुलिस की सपोर्ट है। 29 फरवरी को वहां मर्डर हुआ। मैं 17

मार्च तक हैदराबाद में था। उनमें से 4-5 को ही तब तक ऐरिस्ट किया जा सका था। इससे साफ मालूम होता है कि पुलिस वालों की मदद से यह सब हुआ है। हैदराबाद में डिस्ट्रिक्ट सुपरिंटेंडेंट पुलिस श्री पैन्दा रेड्डी, वहां के पुलिस स्टेशन के सब इन्स्पेक्टर श्री दामोदर रेड्डी आदि की मदद से वहां ये सब कार्रवाइयां हो रही हैं। इस की तरफ मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना हूं और उन से तथा होम मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करना हूं कि इस की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दें। मैं उनको इसके संबंध में लिखने भी वाला हूं। तो वहां ऐसी चीजें हैं, इनसे बहुत ही मर्डर वहां होने वाले हैं। इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

एक बात की तरफ मैं और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वहां नेशनल पुलिस अकादमी है, उसके कुछ अधिकारियों की गलती से प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा जी का और दूसरे सरकार के लोगों का नाम खराब होता है। वहां गांधी आश्रम है, मैं गांधी आश्रम का ट्रस्टी हूं। ये नेशनल पुलिस अकादमी वाले वहां दूसरों की जमीन में कड़ी गाड़ बेते हैं और अपने बटूक वाले सिपाही लेकर खड़े कर देते हैं। इस तरह की बातें वहां हो रही हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि सकी इन्वेंस्टिगेशन करवाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. MAYA THEVAR (Dindigul).
At the outset, I congratulate our Finance Minister for the Budget he has presented before the country. I call it a realistic budget with imagination and deep insight. The budget tries to take into account the real feelings and aspirations of the people. Through this budget an attempt has been made to give a shape to the expectation of our country. Determination is explicit and direction clear. Even I can call this budget as a breakthrough budget.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

Unlike previous budgets this one has a clearcut departure from the traditional and conventional one. I agree with the Minister that this budget is growth-oriented. This is the first time that the majority of the people have welcomed the budget with satisfaction. The common man is considered and not crushed; equally the rich man is seen but not touched.

The Finance Minister is confident that the increase in the plan outlay will not affect the stability of prices. I wish it must be so. But I have read his speech at the Governor's Conference which created in me a bit of apprehension. Let me quote:

The Finance Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam warned today that if the massive plan investment funds of over Rs. 7800 crores were not properly utilised, the economy might face inflationary tendencies.

This apprehension was reflected in his budget speech also. He said:

It would be a grave mistake to take price stability for granted. If we are not vigilant, inflation will raise its ugly head again.

Now, far his confidence is going to help in thwarting the inflationary spiral is to be seen. But one thing all must and will agree that the pull that has been the order of the day is being gradually replaced by a sort of vibration. Partial holiday declared might be out of compulsion for political activity and in a way it accelerated the tempo of economic activity. This does not mean that I wish a permanent holiday for political functioning. I am sure that if political activities of parties are properly streamlined with the sense of determination and dedication, the 20-point economic programme of our Prime Minister can be effectively implemented. The 20-point programme of the Prime Minister is a programme of the people of this country. Hence

we must take the people along with us and see that they are involved emotionally. Programmes are announced with purpose. I can say, Sir, that our Anna DMK Party in Tamilnadu and elsewhere throughout the country, as instructed by our revolutionary leader, MGR, has organised district level and State level all-party committees for effective implementation of the 20-point programme of our beloved Prime Minister.

The cry of the country must be "speed—speed and speed." As our Finance Minister has rightly pointed out, the role of the Finance Minister is not that of a mere gatherer; he has also to provide relief selectively when any section of the industry or the consumers is in serious difficulty. No doubt he has given relief to common man in many ways. I welcome these measures.

As regards refrigerators (medium) and television sets, they are not at all considered luxury items. With the march of time, tastes change, tastes change and concepts also change. These are all inevitable and unavoidable items. Care must be taken to see that these articles are within the reach of the common man, poor class and the middle class.

The prices of many commodities have come down after the emergency, but the prices of petrol have not been reduced. So I would like to request to the Government to take effective and immediate steps to reduce the petrol prices for the good of the common man as well as the middle class people.

It is welcome that the very theme of the budget is sufficiency for all and superfluous to none. After the announcement of the Prime Minister's twenty-point programme, another four-point programme of young and energetic youth of the nation, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi has come. Any patriotic citizen of this country can offer his or

her programmes for the use of the country. To revitalise, reactivate, restructure, regenerate and to reconstruct the economy of the country maintaining political stability are very welcome suggestions.

I have got some programmes and suggestions to offer for the consideration of this House and the country. Firstly, there is a whispering campaign going on as if the future Prime Minister is being groomed. I suggest that such a useless and meaningless talk must be stopped. Let me be frank, if the wish of the country is for that choice nobody can stop it. It is for the people to elect and select suitable Prime Minister in future. Our Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, is hale and hearty and has proved to be one of the most influential, able and efficient Premier of the country and we wish her a life of more than 100 years to serve the country. Moreover our country is not only safe and happy but also very strong at the hands of the present Prime Minister. So, it is not only unnecessary and unwarranted under the present state of circumstances to talk about future Prime Minister but also such whispering talk is premature.

Then I come to the next point about ceiling on age for politicians and statesmen. The ceiling should be introduced in the Constitution itself. Now, I would like to say a few words on the agricultural labourers and poor farmers in the rural areas. They are the backbone of the rural economy. They are the feeders of the country but they are born in debt, live in debt, die in debt and bequeath debt to legal heirs. So, the Government should redeem them from their perpetual and permanent poverty and provide them more and more employment opportunities by paying cash subsidy and also starting agro-based industries in the rural areas. Out of 365 days they are employed only for 150 days and for the rest of the days they are absolutely unemployed. So, Government must

bring forward certain practical measures to safeguard the interests of the poor farmers.

One more point regarding the handloom industry and handloom weavers. We are all aware that the weavers have not been protected economically, for a long time by the Central Government or the state governments. I do not say, absolutely unprotected; they are protected to a certain extent but not to the extent that they require protection. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should have some weavers' centres. Even in my own constituency in Tamilnadu there are one or two weavers' centres but one or two will not meet their requirements and the government should start more weavers' centres to protect their interests. These interests should not be affected adversely by technological and scientific advancement.

Now, the final point, the last point. The weaver, are now at the mercy of master weavers. Government should redeem them from the tyranny of the master weavers, from their clutches. In a democratic government the voters, the electorate should be given the right to recall an MLA or MP if their performance is disappointing and if they do not fulfil their promise. Finally, one sentence, with regard to ladies. We are having the personality of the Prime Minister of India; nobody can compete with the Prime Minister. Therefore I request the Government and the Prime Minister and this House also that 25 per cent of the seats of MLAs, MPs, Ministers and other offices should be set apart for the ladies. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाणा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एनर्जेटो के बाद जो हमारे देश में एक बानावरण पैदा हुआ हर चीज की प्राइमरी गिरी उस का हम बचक से महारा ताहनुक है और यह पहली बार है आजादी

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

के बाद कि बजट देने के पहले मार्केट से चीजें गुम नहीं हुई, नहीं तो हर साल हम देखते थे कि बजट देने से पन्द्रह दिन बीस दिन पहले चीजें गुम होने लगती थी और तीन चार दिन पहले तो मार्केट में कोई चीज मिलती नहीं थी। लोगों को ऐसा होता था कि पता नहीं किस चीज पर डेक्स लगने वाला है किस चीज पर नहीं लगने वाला है। यह फस्ट टाइम है कि बजट देने के समय जो एक ग्राम तौर पर टेंशन देखा जाना था सोसाइटी में वह शान्तिमय नहीं था। बजट देने के बाद यह कहा जा सकता है कि किसी को कम रियायत मिली किसी को ज्यादा रियायत मिली लेकिन सब बजट से कोई इन्फ्लेट नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ यह काफी सफ़रियस प्रटेम्प्ट है।

मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को एक मौका मिला है। अब तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर को मिलने मौके मिले हैं हिस्ट्री यह साबित करती है कि उन्होंने बिहेव नहीं किया। जितना हम ते उन को धर्म बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जितने उन का कमेंस दिए उनसे उन के एटाल्यूड में कोई फर्क नहीं आया। इस बजट में भी उन को कुछ कंसेशन दिए गए हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस देश का प्राइवेट सेक्टर जो शान्त देश में है और जो सामान्य एक्ट्रान गवर्नमेंट कर रही है इन हालात को पेशे नजर रखने हुए ज़िंदा करेगा। अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर बिहेव नहीं करेगा तो गवर्नमेंट की सोचना पड़ेगी और सोचना चाहिए। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कंसेशन दिए गए हैं वह इसलिए कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर अपना एंटीट्यूड जो उन की हिस्ट्री रही है उस में बदलेगा और अपने रास्ते को बदलेगा।

एक बहुत बड़ी बात इस बजट में की गई है जिस की बहुत बड़े बड़े जो हमारे फ़ाइनेंसियल एक्पर्ट्स हैं वह भी उम्मीद

नहीं करते थे कि 31 परसेंट हूब ब्लान का खर्चा बढ़ाएँ। यह एक बहुत बड़ी धीपीवनेट है और बहुत ऐम्बीशंस बात है। इस की हमें तारीफ़ करनी चाहिए और मैं इस की पूरी तरह तारीफ़ करता हूँ। बड़ी भारी प्रटेम्प्ट की गई है। मुझे खुद भी उम्मीद नहीं था। मेरा धंधावा था कि १० या १५ परसेंट बढ़ाएँगे। १० परसेंट, भी मैं समझता था कि शायद पासिबल न हो कि हूब प्लान का खर्चा बढ़ाएँ। 31 परसेंट जो किया है वह एक बिल धीपीवनेट है—इसके लिए मैं फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। एक तरफ़ हमारा एंटीट्यूड एप्लिकेशन को डेवलप करने का है और दूसरी तरफ़ एप्लिकेशन को प्राइवेट डाउन जा रही हैं। इस मार्केट में एंटर नहीं हो रहे हैं। मूवमेंट की प्राइवेट काउन् की प्राइवेट डाउन हो रही है, बालो और आयल मीडस की प्राइवेट डाउन गई है और व्हीट की प्राइवेट भी डाउन जा रही है। इस मान्य जो टारगेट रखा है, जो धंधावा लगाया गया है फूड प्रोडक्शन का वह 115 मिलियन टन है जबकि अभी तक रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन 106 मिलियन टन का था और 102 या 103 मिलियन टन ग्राम तौर पर होता था लेकिन इस साल जो प्रोक्वोमेट टारगेट रखा गया है वह मात्र मिलियन टन और साथ ही इम्पोर्ट का टारगेट भी रखा गया है। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझता कि जब हमारे पास प्रोडक्शन में, प्राइवेट डाउन जा रहे हैं तो फिर आप प्रोक्वोमेट 115 मिलियन टन क्यों नहीं करते। ऐसे हालात में क्या करना इस देश में निम्मे किसान प्रोड्यूस करे कि सरकार हमारी पूरी तरह से हमबाद नहीं कर रही है और उनको एक बेचारी की हालत में रखना मेरे ख्याल से बहुत गलत होगा। इस इमरजेसी में हमारी एंडमिनिस्ट्रिव गवर्नरी भी ठेक है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की काफी इक्टिव हैं, प्रोडक्शन की है, किसान

देना जो चाहते हैं फिर क्या मजबूरी हो सकती है। पिछले सालों में आप किसानों पर लेवो लगाते थे, सपोर्ट प्राइस देने थे, बोनस देते थे फिर इस साल 105 रुपए में प्रोक्वोर करने में क्या बिकत आ रही है एग्री इम्पोर्ट करने में क्या सहूलियत मिल रही है—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस बारे में जो हमारी पालिसी है उसको हमारी एग्री-कल्चरल प्राइस कमिशन समझे और जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में हमारे एक्स्पर्ट्स हैं वह समझें। मैं इसमें कोई कम्प्लेन नहीं समझता बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ जान बूझ कर किसानों को नेग्लेक्ट किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ हमारी प्रोक्वोरमेंट पालिसी को तेज करने की जरूरत है। हम 15 मिलियन टन का प्रोक्वोरमेंट कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज डाउन जा रही हैं, व्हीट और दूसरी चीजों की प्राइस डाउन जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ बिजली के रेट बढ़े हैं, ट्रेडिंग की प्राइसेज बढ़ी है। मैं नहीं समझता किम तरह से बजट में पहले फरवरी में ट्रेडर्स के रीम्यूनेशनर्स में ट्रेडर्स के दाम बढ़ा दिए और टेरिफ कमिशन ने उनको क्यों इजाजत दी जबकि कोई नये टैक्स नहीं लगाए गए। 7, 8 और 10 हजार रुपए तक बढ़ा दिए गए। टेरिफ कमिशन ने उनको कैसे एड्जस्ट कर दिया। ट्रेडिंग कमिशन में ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं जो उन लोगों को नुआइन्डरी करते हैं और जो किसानों के दुश्मन हैं। वे लोग कभी नहीं सोचते कि कौन्सिलर अन्वेलोपमेंट फायदा उठा रहे हैं, बेड़ा कमिशन बढ़ा रहे हैं जिससे किसानों का नुकसान हो रहा है। एग्जिट्रिस्टी और वाटर चार्जेंस बढ़ रहे हैं। ठीक है, एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स में आपने एक रिलीफ देने की कोशिश की है फर्टिलाइजर के दाम कम किए हैं लेकिन इनटरनेशनल मार्केट में फर्टिलाइजर की प्राइसेज डाउन गई हैं। जबतक वहां प्राइसेज डाउन नहीं हुई आपने कम करने की बात नहीं सोची लेकिन जब इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट

में प्राइसेज डाउन हुई तो आप जो सप्लीडी दे रहे थे वह निकालकर कमिशन घटा रहे हैं। इसमें और भी कमिशन घटाई जा सकती है और किसानों को बचाया जा सकता है। अगर एग्रीकल्चर को बचाना है, एग्रीकल्चर को एक इंडस्ट्री की तरह से चलाना है तो फिर आपको एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में एक फूलप्रूफ पालिसी अपनानी होगी। इनपुट्स, प्रोक्वोरमेंट, इथर प्राइस जिनसे कस्टमर्स को मिलता है—इन सारी चीजों के लिए एक फूल—प्रूफ पालिसी बनानी होगी जोकि आज नहीं है।

15.00 hrs:

एक बात मैं खास तौर से इस मीके पर कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां देश में कुछ ऐसे रिसोर्सेज मोबिलाइज किये जा सकते हैं जिन से खर्चा कम हो सकता है और आमदनी बढ़ सकती है। मिसाल के तौर पर—रिवर ट्रांसपोर्ट—को लीजिये। हमारे देश में रिवर-ट्रांसपोर्ट मिस्टम दुनिया के दूसरे मुलकों के मुकाबले सब में कम है—रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट और रेलवे ट्रांसपोर्ट दोनों ज्यादा काम करते हैं। अगर हम अपने रिवर ट्रांसपोर्ट मिस्टम को इस ढंग से डेवलप करें, उस में 25-30 करोड़ रुपया लगा दे, तो देश में एक नया इन्फ्राब ला सकते हैं। रिवर ट्रांसपोर्ट मिस्टम रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के मुकाबले पाव गुना सस्ता होता है। इस लिये मेरी दरखास्त है कि इसकी पोमिबिलिटी को एक्सप्लोर किया जाय।

जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है—मैं समझता हूँ पंजाब के साथ इन्साफ नहीं किया जा रहा है। हमारे यहां न कोई इंडस्ट्री लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और न हमारे इन्टर-स्टेट डिम्यूटम, जैसे बिजली और पानी, को हल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। एक फिज्डा—सी सारी दुनिया में बनी हुई है कि पंजाब बहुत ग्रावे है, इस को पीछे करने की जरूरत है...

को को० एल० टिस्सरी (कोपलबज) :
पीछे क्यों किया जाय, हमारे लोग वहां जाय
उन को भी नौका मिले ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : आप चले जाइये,
बहुत खुशी की बात है, लेकिन मुझ पीछे तो न
किया जाय । यू०पी० और बिहार के लोग
घर घर घुमने यहां मेहनत कर लें तो फिर
प्राबल्य ही न रहे । इन की मेहनत करने
की आवस्यता नहीं है, उस की मज्जा हम को
मिलनी है । पंजाब की प्राबल्य की तरफ
नैट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पूरी हमदर्दी बरतनी चाहिये ।
हम देश को व्हीट, राइस, ज्वार देते हैं,
मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिये जवान देते हैं ।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुनु) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, इस साल जो बजट पेश हुआ है,
वह काफी चतुराई से पेश हुआ है । इस बजट
के द्वारा समाज के किसी भी सैक्शन को यह
कहना का असर नहीं दिया गया कि हमारे
ऊपर ज्यादाती हुई है और न ही कोई सैक्शन
ऐसा कह सकता है कि हमें छूट मिल है ।
इस बजट में बहुत सी खूबियां हैं—जैसे
फिक्स्ड सैलरीज वालों को इन्कम टैक्स के
स्लैब में 2 परसेन्ट की छूट दी गई है ।
इसी तरह से डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट
टैक्सेज में कई तरह के रिलीफ दिये गये हैं ।
इस वर्ष बजट प्राने से पहले देश में कहीं भी
प्राइस में फ्लक्चुएशन नहीं हुआ और एक
अच्छा बजट हमारे सामने रखा गया ।
इस लिये हम सब इस बजट का स्वागत
करते हैं ।

लेकिन मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना
चाहता हूँ—हम जब इस बजट के सम्बन्ध
में कुछ सुझाव दें तो उस का मतलब
क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं समझना चाहिये । हमारे
चित्त मंत्री भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर बहुत बड़ा
विश्वास कर के चले हैं और वे कहते हैं कि

मे प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कुछ छूट देना चाहता
हूँ—प्राइवेट टैक्सेज में, इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज
में या सॉक्सिटी के कामों में, लेकिन मैं उन से
यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे इन चीजों को
बुद्धि में रखते हुए ठीक तरह से रिफ्लेक्ट करेंगे ।
मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—प्राइवेट
सेक्टर बड़ा बदमाश है, वह कभी भी बिना
छण्ड के माननेवाला नहीं है, उस पर विश्वास
कर के चलना हमारे देश की इकानामी के
साथ बहुत बड़ा खिलवाड़ होगा । उस को
सच्ची के साथ डील करोगे तो ठीक हो जायगा,
यदि सच्ची नहीं करोगे, उस पर विश्वास करोगे
तो वह ठीक रिफ्लेक्ट नहीं करेगा । ग्राम
स्मगलर्स को लीजिये, जो लोग टैक्सेज का
इवेंज कर रहे थे, उन में आप ने बहुत अपीर्न
की लेकिन कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला,
लेकिन जैसे ही आप ने सच्ची की, दो महीने
के अन्दर सारा घन सामने आ गया । इस
लिये इन को कभी छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिये ।
फिछने दो सालों में हम देख रहे हैं—ग-
मैट्रोगियल का प्राइस बहुत गिर गई है, लेकिन
इन लोगों ने फिनिश गुड्स की प्राइसेज
कम नहीं होने दी । अभी भवनीय सदस्य
श्री तनाल कपूर ट्रेक्टर का जिक्र कर रहे
थे । बार-बार साल पहले ट्रेक्टर की कीमत
28 से 30 हजार रुपये थी, लेकिन अब
55 हजार रुपये का बिकता है, जब कि आप
ने उस के ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया है,
उन को फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर स्टील देते हैं,
उनकी सेबर ड्रवल्स को एबीएड कर दिया
सब कुछ होने के बाद भी उन को इस तरह
से प्राइस बढ़ाने की छूट मिली हुई है ।

इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन के
साथ सच्ची बरतिये । आप ने जो छूट दी
है—12 महीने देख लीजिये, लेकिन मेरा
ऐसा क्याल है कि अन्त में आप को सच्ची
सचिनी को फिर से दिखाइय सरकार पड़ेगा ।

हमारे बजट में हर साल नये टैक्स लगते हैं, नई ट्राइब्स को टैक्स-वैज में लाया जाता है, उनके फेवरा में थ्रूफॉरेस्टर्स दिये जाते हैं। कोई टैक्स हटाना पड़ता है तो उस के लिये थ्रूफॉरेस्टर्स दी जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी कोई स्पेसिफिक पालिसी नहीं है। पिछली बार हम ने बैंकों की ब्याज की आमदनी पर टैक्स लगाया था और इस के पक्ष में एक बहुत बड़ी प्रोग्रामेंट यह दिया गया कि बैंक ब्याज ने बहुत ज्यादा पैसा कमाते हैं, इस लिये उन पर टैक्स लगाना जरूरी है। और अब की बार उन को छूट दे दी गई है कि लोग टर्म बेसिस पर जो लोग इंस्टीट्यूट को देंगे उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे। बजट भाषण में कहा जाता है कि लगभगी ट्राइब्स को टैक्स करना चाहिये, शराब को टैक्स करना चाहिये, और बूँक काश्तकार की इन्कम भी बढ़ गई है। इसलिये फिटिलाइजर को भी टैक्स करना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारी मान ही आप कहते हैं कि इन चीजों पर से टैक्स हटाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि इंस्टीट्यूट मर गई है। बिडना का हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स का कारखाना है जहां एम्बेसेडर गाड़ी बनती है। अगर वह इंस्टीट्यूट मरती भी है तो उस से देश को कहां नुकसान हो गया? लेकिन यह कह कर कि वह उद्योग मर रहा है इसलिये उस को 5 परसेंट की छूट दे दी गई। दूसरी तरफ पम्पिंग मॉट, जिस को किसान इस्तेमाल करता है, उस पर आप टैक्स माफ नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह कहां का न्याय है? बड़ी बड़ी मोटर क्रीडियों का प्राज मार्केट नहीं है इसलिये टैक्स रिक्कि देना चाहते हैं, और जो चीजें किमान काम में लाता है उपज बढ़ाने के लिये उन को आप रिक्कि नहीं देते। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी एक निश्चित पालिसी होनी चाहिये कि हम किस प्रकार की इकोनामी को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। आज हम इस स्थिति में आ गये हैं कि हमें एक तरह की पालिसी तय करनी चाहिये।

आप ने टैक्स में भी रिक्कि दिया है उस से गरीब और मिडिल इन्कम के लोगों को लाभ मिला है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि इस रिक्कि से सब ने अधिक लाभ बड़े पैस वालों को मिला है।

एक बात में ऐग्रीकल्चर इकोनामी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आज हमारा देश अनाज के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशियेंट ही नहीं है बल्कि इस स्थिति में आ गया है कि हम एक्स्पोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं। अनाज का हम अतुल भंडार बना सकते हैं। इस बारे में बित्त मंत्री को देखना चाहिये था कि हमारे पास अन्न भंडारों की क्या व्यवस्था है। अनाज खरीदने के लिये आप एक ०.००० आई० को कितना पैसा दे रहे हैं। वह किमान का पूरा अनाज नहीं खरीद सकता। किमान के पास जो अनाज है उस को खरीदने की हम ने क्या व्यवस्था की है? बाजार-स्टेमेंट आते हैं कि किसान के अनाज की कीमत गिरने लगी है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि गेहूं की कीमत 105 रु० प्रति बिबंडल से नीचे गिर रही है। इसी तरह से काटन की, आयल सीड्स की और जूट की कीमत भी नीचे है। आप कहते हैं कि किसान की प्रोड्यूस को मपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे नहीं गिरने देंगे, लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि उस प्राइस से नीचे पर भी कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये आप के बयानों से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं। आप को इस बारे में ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे और खरीद के मामले में पैस की कमी को सामने नहीं आने देंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप को इस बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक बात किसानों के बारे में और कहना चाहता हूं। डिबिडेड बनी रह आप ने फ्रीड किया। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप के पास किसान को देने के लिये पैसा नहीं है तो आप किसान को बीडस दे दीजिये और और उस की वेजेन्ट बाह 12 महीने बाह

[श्री धिवनाथ सिंह]

इंटरस्ट के साथ कीजिये और इस तरह उस का घना ऋणीयता है। किसान इस आधार पर भी तैयार होना देने के लिये तैयार है, और वह इन्हें तैयार है कि कम से कम उस को 20, 25 रु० प्रति किबंटल का खाता तो तैयार उठाना पड़ेगा, जो कि अभी उस को हो रहा है। आप उन को बीडम से दीजिये, किसान उन को लेने के लिये तैयार है।

आप ने गृह लक्ष्मी के नाम से पहले बीमा योजना निकाली थी। आज आप ने वकिंग क्लास के लिये बिना पैसे के बीमा योजना निकाली है। हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन साथ ही आप को बरल सेंक्टर की ओर भी देखना चाहिये। शासक और गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिये भी कम से कम 2,000 या 5,000 रु० के आवश्यक बीमा की योजना भी आप को चालू करनी चाहिये। इस योजना का प्रीमियम शेड का कम रख कर देहानी क्षेत्र में इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

हमारा बहुत बड़ा अनडेवलप्ड क्षेत्र है जहाँ रेगिस्तान है। उस के अन्दर पीने के पानी की बहुत कमी है। रातम्धान केनान स्कीम का तत्परी पूरा करना चाहिये, और जहाँ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहाँ उस का इन्तजाम भी आप को करना चाहिये। साथ ही आप को बेल्फेयर ऐक्टिविटीज की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप को देखना चाहिये कि गांवों में कितने व्यक्तियों के पीछे एक हाउस है, कितने आवासीय हैं, पीने के पानी की कितनी सुविधा है। इन बातों का भी बजट में संकेत होना चाहिये। जो कि अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। अगर स्पेशल सर्वेज को आप नहीं बढ़ाये तो जो मिडलान हम से कर चले हैं कि समाज को ऊपर उठाना, गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना है, उन को राहत पहुंचानी है, वह उन को नहीं मिल पायेगी।

प्रधान मंत्री का 20 सुबेरी मासिक कार्यक्रम सफल हुआ है और बहुत से लोगों को हाउस साइट्स और भूमिहीनों को शासक के लिये जमीनें दी गई हैं। ऐसी कल्चर सेंक्टर में भी बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है, जैसे अच्छे बीज आपने दिये हैं, किसानों की क्रेडिट फ्रेमिलीटीज को मीट किया है। इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी हमारा देश इतना बड़ा और विशाल है कि यह सब सुविधाओं समुद्र में बूद के समान है, और इस लिये शासक को कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ है। वास्तव में यह जो आप ने किया है, उन की समस्याओं को देखते हुए बहुत काम है। आज देश में एक भी इंडस्ट्री ऐसी नहीं है जोकि लोन लेना चाहे, उस को पूरा लोन नहीं मिल सके। लेकिन यदि क्षेत्र के अन्दर एग एग्रेमेंट लोन की डिमान्ड को ही आप मीट आउट नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो मासिक काम है, बिग फारमस है या आप के छोटे फार्मस हैं, जो कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता देने है, उन की आप मदद करे और मार्केट फ्रेमिलीटीज, क्रेडिट फ्रेमिलीटीज और स्टोरेज फ्रेमिलीटीज अगर आप उन को देते हैं, तो समुचित बिनाम हो पाएगा।

दो जगहों के साथ में बजट का समर्थन करना है।

श्री राज सहाय पांडे : (राजवंद गांव) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट का एक ऐसा अवसर होता है जब हम देश की स्थिति का, आर्थिक परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करते हैं और पिछले वर्ष और इस वर्ष को तुलनात्मक दृष्टि में देखते हैं।

पिछले वर्ष का बजट बड़ा निराशापूर्ण था और कभी कभी इतिहास में ऐसा समय आता है जब कि निराशा के दिन देखने पड़ते हैं। उस का लाभ राजनीतिक दलों ने बहुत लिया और प्रधान मंत्री

जी के कथनानुसार वे इस हद तक चले गये थे कि निराशा और अन्धकार का वातावरण उन्होंने उत्पन्न किया था और एक ऐसा प्रयास किया था कि उस से हम उभर न सके। उन का यह प्रयास था कि देश में विकास की गति न आए, एक आशा की किरण न बंधे। मूर्ख हूब सा गया था और ऐसा वे दिखाते थे कि वह उदय नहीं होगा, लेकिन थोड़े दिनों के अन्दर कुछ प्रकृति ने सहायता की और कुछ समाज ने सहायता की और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ा, जल की वृष्टि हुई और निराशा का वातावरण दूर हुआ और आशा की किरण फूटी और आज अधिकांशपूर्वक यह कह सकते हैं कि अपने देश की जिस गति में समाजवाद की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं और अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करना चाहता है, उस को उस तरफ ले जाने में हम समर्थ हैं। इस लिए श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम्, प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी और उन मन्त्रालय के नमाम कर्मचारी और अधिकांश, सभी उस प्रेक्टिकल एंजिन के लिए, इस प्रयत्नदर्शी होने के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं। आप ने उन समस्याओं की तरफ बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दिया और आयोजना में 31 परसेन्ट बढ़ा कर 7,852 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है और इस तरह से देश को आश्वस्त किया है कि इस वर्ष 1976-77 में पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में हम 31 प्रतिशत और विकास की गति बढ़ायेंगे।

श्रीमन्, हमारा देश खेतिहार देश और प्रायः हम सभी लोग खेतिहार लोगों के वोटों ने इस सदन में आने हैं। हमनिए स्वाभाविक है कि विकास की गति में हम उन्हें स्मरण करें। इस अवसर पर जबकि सर्वोच्च सदन में हम बजट की बातें करते हैं, आप ने उरवकों

के दाम कम किये हैं। इनपुट्स की कीमतों में कमी करने की दिशा में आप ने सब से पहले फर्टिलाइजर्स को लिया है और इनपुट्स में जिनकी उन के काम में आने वाली चीजें हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया है और उन को प्रोत्साहित किया है और साथ ही साथ इस के उत्तर में उन्होंने भी यह बताया है कि हम 114 मिलियन टन अनाज आप को पैदा कर के देंगे। इस में बकर स्टॉक भी बनेगा और भविष्य के बारे में जो एक निराशापूर्ण स्थिति रहनी थी कि पाइपलाइन के लिए हमें अनाज चाहिए, वह भी समाप्त होगी। इस तरह से बकर स्टॉक बनाने का उन्होंने आप को अवसर दिया है।

श्री मनपाल कपूर ने अभी कहा था कि सपोर्टिंग प्राइम में उन को घाटा रहता है। आज जो किमान पैदा करता है, उस को लेने के लिए आप ने 105 रुपये क्वींटल गेहूँ का भाव रखा है और जैसा कि अभी किसी साहब ने कहा है कि उसको 110 रुपये कर देना चाहिए, मैं भी ऐसा समझता हूँ कि अगर इतना पैसा उन को दिया जाना है तो आज विकासोन्मुख गति लाने के लिए यह कोई अनुचित बात नहीं होगी।

किसान अगर कोई बात कहें तो उसको हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक लेना चाहिए। मैं सुब्रह्मण्यम् जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस को वह पांच रुपये बढ़ा दें, इसको 105 से बढ़ा कर 110 कर दें। आपने किसान का आह्वान किया है। आपने कीमत बढ़ा दी तो किसान सोचे कि आप भी हमारी सहायता करते हैं और उसको भी परिश्रम करके और ज्यादा पैदा करके आपको देना चाहिए। अब उसकी प्रोड्यूस की प्राइस कम होती है तो

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

इसका उसको दुःख ही होता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस धीरे धीरे ध्यान देने।

आप देखें कि धर्म व्यवस्था का निर्माण कहां से होता है? धरती से होता है, जमीन से होता है। इस वास्ते लेण्ड रिफॉर्म की धीरे धीरे आपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जो ध्यान दिया है उस के लिए धीरे धीरे बढ़ाई के पाल हैं। भूमि सुधारों की प्राथमिकता दे कर आपने उचित ही किया है। भूमि सुधारों के माध्यम से जो हमारा ध्यान सर्वहारा समाज की धीरे धीरे है उसके लिए आपकी प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए। जिन हाथों में धातु हल नहीं है, जमीन नहीं है, कोई माधन नहीं है, उनको धीरे धीरे भूमि मिल जाती है तो इससे अच्छा धीरे धीरे क्या काम हो सकता है। लैंडरिफॉर्म के साथ साथ

In one booklet you have mentioned about the infra-structure, how the agriculture is to be built, developed and improved.

आपने इसको पांच श्रेणियों में बाटा है। इस में आपने तकनीकी ज्ञान की बात कही है। हार्ड ब्रिड फटिलाइजर, हार्ड ब्रिड मोडर्न आदि की बात कही है। उनमें आपने जागृति पैदा करने की कोशिश की है और जागृति पैदा करने के लिए ज्ञान देने की बात कही है। हमारे खेती करने का जो ढंग परम्परा में चला आ रहा है और उस में हमने कोई बहुत ज्यादा सुधार नहीं किए हैं, इस में धीरे धीरे उनको तकनीकी ज्ञान करवा दिया जाएगा तो इसमें किसान को भी फायदा होगा और हमारी उपज भी बढ़ेगी। साधन के परीक्षण, अनुसन्धान की, एक्सपेंसिव रिसर्च की बात कही है जो उपयुक्त ही

है। एक्सपेंसिव रिसर्च को एक्सपेंसिव रिसर्च से जोड़ देने का साथ यह होगा कि पता चल सकेगा कि किस जिले में क्या पैदा करने में फायदा है, वीही ह्यूड क्या पैदा करने में फायदा है। पंजाब में बावल का उत्पादन बड़ा है। वहां पांच हजार वीराइटी के एक्सपेरिमेंट किए गए हैं। इसको मैं शुभ लगान मानता हूँ और इसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ। पंजाबों बड़े बहादुर होते हैं, ताकतवर भी होते हैं। बुद्धि के सम्बन्ध में दूसरी बात कही जाती थी। लेकिन अब उन्होंने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि

Punjabis are not only brave but also wise people

मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इनका स्ट्रक्चर पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। परिवार नियोजन की तरफ आपकी विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। कही इससे एक्सप्लोशन न हो जाए। यह अच्छे आपके बच्चे का काम नहीं है। सन् 2000 में हमारी आबादी 100 करोड़ हो जाएगी। आपके बजट और हमारी श्रीलादे को जो श्रीलादे होगी वं कही यह न कहें कि हम को भूखो मारने के लिए हम छोड़ गये है, मिथमने बना कर हम को छोड़ गये हैं। धरती जो 44 करोड़ एकड़ है वह तो बड़ नहीं सकती है। पापुलेशन बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके लिए आपने मत्त करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है। इसको धीरे धीरे और इन्फ्लिक्टिव स्टैप्स लें नाकि आपका परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम सफल हो सके।

अन्त में मैं, इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि नीजबानों को प्रेरणा देवे बाबू संजय मांझी को हम भूल नहीं सकते। उन्होंने नीजबानों के सम्बन्ध में खूब खूब रचे हैं

जिन में पेठ लगाना और दहेज को बर्जित करना भी है। इस प्रकार से तरुण समाज को जो उन्होंने आह्वान किया है और युवकों और युवतियों को जगाने का बीड़ा उठाया है इसके लिए उनकी प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिए और उनको बधाई दी जानी चाहिए। यह हमारे देश के लिए एक बहुत ही प्रगल्भ लक्षण है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और इसको पेश करने के लिए सभी महोदयों की बधाई देता हूँ। साथ-साथ देश ने जो उनका साथ दिया है, श्रमिक वर्ग जो विकास कार्य में जुटा हुआ है तथा दूसरे लोग जो इस काम में उनको सहयोग दे रहे हैं, उनको भी इस के लिए बधाई देना है।

श्री राय बेब सिंह : (महाराजगंज)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बजट, जिसकी चर्चा माननीय सदस्यों ने की, जिससे समाजवाद को देश में लाने की बातें ये लोग करते रहे हैं, क्या यह बजट इस दिशा में अग्रसरित करता है? यह बजट क्या है?

यह बजट पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था देश में लाना चाहता है या समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाना चाहता है, क्या यह इस बजट से खुलासा होता है? यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। यह बजट न नीतर है और न बटेर।

इस बजट में इन्होंने प्रोव्वेंट सैक्टर को छूट दी है और कहा है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग इससे उत्साहित हो कर काम करेंगे। आज इस देश का रहने वाला साधारण नागरिक सपना है कि यह जो बजट आया है, यह चुनाव बजट है। इससे आपने प्राइवेट सैक्टर को

इसलिए छूट दी है कि आगे वाले चुनावों को लड़ने के लिए आपको उनसे करोड़ों रुपया लेना है। आगे वाले दिनों में चुनावों पर जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है, उसका मँकेन ही तो यह बजट है जिसमें प्राइवेट सैक्टर को आपने छूट दी है।

आप प्रोग्रेसिव बन रहे हैं और यह कह रहे हैं कि देश की प्रोग्रेस हो रही है। टूनीलिए आपने यह प्रदर्शनी की है। आप गेडयो और समाचार-पत्रों से काफी इसका प्रचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1964 और 1965 में जो इस देश में एक व्यक्ति की पर-कैपिटल इनकम थी, वह आज सन् 1975 में बढ़ी है या घटी है। सन् 1964-65 में एक व्यक्ति को जितना कपड़ा एग्जेलबल था आज उससे कम कपड़ा दे रहे हैं या ज्यादा दे रहे हैं?

आप इस बजट की खूबियाँ का डिंडोरा पीटिये हमकी तारीफ कीजिए लेकिन क्या हम इस बजट में प्रोग्रेस की ओर जा रहे हैं? जब आप एक-एक चीज को धाँकेने लगे हैं तो पता चलेगा कि हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं।

एमरजेंसी के बाद पंचवर्षीय योजना को यह सरकार भूल गई। 20-सूची कार्यक्रम इनके सामने आ गया उसका बड़ा ही डिंडोरा पीटा जा रहा है, उसकी मरुतता की बड़ी बड़ी कहानियाँ कही जा रही हैं। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और प्रधानमंत्री जी से कहना कि वह गांव में चल कर देखें कि वहाँ पर 20-सूची कार्यक्रम कैसे धरती पर उतर रहा है। किसी भी गांव में चल कर देखिए कि इसका उनार कैसे हो रहा है।

श्री रघुसुन्दर लाल माधव (धनूतसर) :
पंजाब में देखिये।

श्री राम देव सिंह : पंजाब में मैं नहीं गया ।

आप कहीं जा कर देखिए, 20-सूची कार्यक्रम का जो स्लोगन है, उसका बड़ा प्रदर्शन हो रहा है, बड़े बड़े चार्ट लगे हैं और पैम्पलेट दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन उसके पीछे जो प्रौद्योगिकी चल रहा है, उसको भी जरा देखना चाहिए ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपिता पूज्य गांधी जी कहते थे कि इस देश के रहने वाले नागरिक बहादुर हों । इस एमरजेंसी के बाद बहादुरी की बात कौन करे, यह सरकार लोगों को कायर और बुद्धिमान बना रही है । आज सुबह ही यहाँ अध्यक्ष महोदय ने एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ी किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट की और बताया कि श्री रामावतार शास्त्री शास्त्रा में मीटिंग करने के लिए गये, उनको वहाँ पर पकड़ लिया गया है । अब श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अपने साथ बम, तोप या पिस्तौल ले कर तो गये नहीं, वहाँ कुछ लोग आते और वह मुँह में बान बोलते, लेकिन उनको पकड़ कर जेल में रख दिया गया । सर्वोच्च सदन का सदस्य जनता के बीच में जा कर अपनी बात नहीं बोल सकता है । यह सरकार इस देश को ले कर कहा जा रही है, कहा तक आ गई है, आप इस एक छोटी सी घटना से इसका अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं । खैर, इन लोगों को छोड़िए या जेल में रखिये, यह आपकी मरजी है, लेकिन इन हाउस के जो सदस्य जेल में बन्द हैं, कम-से-कम उनके बारे में एक बुलेटिन तो हर महीने दे दिया करें कि वह किस जेल में हैं और उनका स्वास्थ्य कैसा है, और स्वास्थ्य खराब हो रहा है या नहीं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप बजट पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री राम देव सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप देखेंगे, अभी एग्जीक्यूटिव की बात कह रहे हैं । यह सरकार इस देश को किछर ले कर आ रही है, यही बजट तो उसको गति देगा और दिशा देगा । तो जिस गति से हम चल रहे हैं, उसकी ओर हमने संकेत किया है ।

जहाँ तक एग्जीक्यूटिव का सम्बन्ध है, श्री अजजीवन राम अमरीका में जा कर अनाज की भीख मांगने के लिए तैयार हैं, और अगर रणा ने बहा से सारा अनाज खरीद लिया, तो वह अनाज लेने के लिए रणा के पास आयेगे । लेकिन हमारे देश के वृषक अपने खेतों में जो पैदा करते हैं, वह उस को खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, और वह उन को उन के उत्पादन की रीम्युनेटिव प्राइम देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गो०लगज) : शायद माननीय सदस्य को मानस नहीं है कि श्री अजजीवनराम ने कहा है कि जितना भी अन्न मिलेगा, मैं उस को मारोर्ट प्राइम पर खरीद लंगा । उस के बाद भी माननीय सदस्य का ऐसी बात कहना कहा तक उचित है ?

श्री राम देव सिंह : आप कहते हैं कि हम ने फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत कम कर दी है । जग बताने कि कितनी कम कर दी है । सरकार ने न फॉस्फर सेट की कीमत कम कराई है और न ट्रैक्टर की । पीछे मॉमेंट की कीमत कम से कम 20 परसेंट बढ़ा दी गई है । क्या अब औद्योगिक वस्तुओं की कीमतों और कृषि-अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों में कोई संतुलन रह गया है ? सरकार औद्योगिक वस्तुओं की कीमत तो बढ़ाती जा रही है, लेकिन एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोड्यूस की उचित कीमत वह किमानों को नहीं दे पाती है ।

भाज श्री शाहनवाज खा ने कहा कि किसानों का चार करोड़ रुपया बीनी मिल-मालिकों पर बकाया है। उन्होंने गलत-बयानी की है। गन्ना कारखानों की 50 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा रकम मिल-मालिकों पर बकाया है। लेकिन इस सरकार ने मिल-मालिकों से किसानों को वह पैसा दिलवाने के लिए भाज तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है।

THE 'MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have made their observations on the Budget while taking the opportunity of making a few observations on it.

This time, it has been noticed that almost 35 Members have made their observations till now while taking part in the General discussion of the Budget. Only a few of them, including the hon. Member who spoke just before me, have tried to point out certain deficiencies in the Budget. Nobody can claim; neither do we claim that this is a budget where there is no deficiency nor the Finance Minister nor anybody from the Government side, including the Party has claimed that this is an embodiment of perfection, and it has been possible for us to do whatever is needed for the betterment of the economic situation in the country. At the same time, it has been very correctly pointed out by distinguished economists like Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who made his observations on the Budget that in a situation like ours the Finance Minister had little option or rather very little space for accommodation to provide a budget on the one hand keeping his eyes on the need of growth and on the other to see that the peculiar economic situation, which has been created as a result of constant demand does not deteriorate further. In view of that, it has been admitted by almost all

the speakers including the distinguished Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, that an increase in the order of 31.6 per cent in the plan outlay would go a long way and would create an investment climate which would ultimately be beneficial for the country.

Now, while making these observations, he expressed his doubt whether the unbridged gap on the revenue side would create further de-establishment factor on the price front. Keeping in view the situation as it is today and the economic disciplines and various measures which we have resorted to, perhaps, we can modestly claim, unless certain extraneous elements come into the picture, it would be possible for us to maintain the price stability, as it is today, and, at the same time, as it has been expressed by the Finance Minister in his speech, by reducing the taxes both on direct and indirect side, the total revenues of the country would not be reduced.

It is no use suggesting that the Budget is for the money bag and that the Budget is full of concessions for monopoly houses. The Budget is an instrument through which the Government tries to control and regulate the economy of the country for the current year and, in this year's Budget also, that exercise has been made. Nothing more, nothing less. Therefore, to categorise it either as a Budget of money bag or a Budget for monopoly houses is, perhaps, incorrect. In fact, by reducing the taxes, various categories of persons belonging to the community will be benefited.

One point has been raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta, that the percentages of reduction of taxes in the lower income group are not adequate while the percentages of reduction of taxes in the upper income group are more. In this connection, I would like to point out one aspect which should be kept in mind. If we come to a con-

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

clusion that taxation is the only instrument of doing away economic disparity, perhaps, it would not be correct. In a developing economy like ours, no doubt, taxation is a very important instrument of doing away economic disparity, but at the same time, there are certain other factors which also contribute for making the desired goal, such as, investment policy, industrial licensing policy and there is no denying the fact that for the last few years, the Government is trying to concentrate on those fronts. Therefore, when certain tax rates have been reduced, it would not be correct to come to a conclusion that we have given up our idea of doing away economic disparities which prevail in the society.

There also, I would like to submit that the basic objective of our taxation system is progression in the rate of taxes. Even in the present tax structure, as it has been pointed out by Shri Indrajit Gupta while making his observations that even on the income tax side he finds some justification for reduction but on the wealth tax side he does not find any justification, I would like to submit humbly and most respectfully that even in the revised rate of taxes on the wealth-tax side—I would quote only two sets of figures—the income derived from wealth and income otherwise are shared equally. In the case of income, at the level of Rs 3,20,000, the rate of tax is 69 per cent; at the level of Rs. 4 lakhs, it is 71.53 per cent; at the level of Rs 8 lakhs, it is 76.59 per cent. When the income is completely derived from wealth alone, at the level of Rs 2 lakhs, the tax rate is 77 per cent; at the level of Rs. 2,40,000, it is 79.42 per cent and at the level of Rs. 3 lakhs, it is 82.20 per cent.

Some people may be wondering why we cannot have a higher percentage of taxes. Sir, from the experience that we have gained during

all these years, it has been established that a higher rate of tax, at a certain stage, becomes counter-productive; there is no denying the fact. At the rate of tax which prevailed before the revision was brought about by the Finance Minister, it was found that, at a certain level, for income of over Rs. 100, some people had to pay something more than Rs. 100/-. That does create distortion not only in one form but in many directions. That does not mean that if somebody has acquired income or wealth up to a certain level, he does not acquire wealth any more. But what happens is that he does acquire wealth, but that wealth or income is not brought onto the books—as a result of which all such ostentatious and vulgar expenditure is going on. There is no denial of the fact that the operation of black-money which went on and which is still going on in the country is the product, to some extent, of a system like this. Therefore we had to reconsider it and the Finance Minister, in his wisdom, brought out this revision in the rates of taxes.

While making his observations, Mr. Indrajit Gupta had said "well, you have dangled the carrots before the people, but are you going to apply your sticks also?". Sir, the sticks are being regularly applied. I would just like to quote a few figures about the seizures conducted by the Income-tax Department. In February, 1975, the total number of searches conducted were 119 and in February 1976 it was 175; the value of assets in the corresponding period of last year was 116 lakhs while in the current year it is 78.53 lakhs; from 1-4-1974 to 28-2-1975 the total number of searches were 1893 while from 1-4-1975 to 29-2-1976 they were 2058.

Perhaps the Hon. Members will agree with me that during the last one year we have intensified the searches and seizure operations and perhaps they will also agree with me that these

searches and seizure operations were made without any distinction between the persons, whether they were placed in the higher stratum of society or in the lower stratum of society. Our search operations include big newspaper tycoons, political leaders, big industrialists and all sorts of people who tried to indulge in this type of activities, without fear or favour. Our people belonging to the Income-tax Department and the Departments of Customs and Gold Control went on conducting searches and raids and, as some hon. Members have admitted, this is one of the important reasons why the success of the voluntary disclosure scheme had surpassed all our expectations. But, at the same time, it has to be kept in mind as to whether, merely by enforcing the penalty provisions and merely by conducting searches and seizure raids, it would be possible for us to rectify the distortions that have taken place in our economic life. For that, certain economic measures are needed, and these are the economic measures which we have taken

It has been claimed that there will be no reduction in the net revenue. Why are we making such a claim? We are making such a claim because of the fact that, in a country like ours where there are 600 million people, the total percentage of population brought under the tax net is less than one; till today the total number of income-tax assesseees is not more than 36 to 37 lakhs of people. Therefore, there is quite a large number of people who are not within the tax net. Last year, as a result of the survey operation which went on, it was found, when two lakh new assesseees were brought within the tax net, that quite a number of them belonged to the various professional categories, including lawyers, doctors, chartered accountants and so on and so forth. Therefore, if we can bring within the tax net, those people who

are avoiding taxes, who are not paying their due shares, it would be possible for us to augment our revenue.

Similar is the case with indirect taxes. Before I come to the particular items in respect of which the hon. Members made their observations, I would like to submit one general point for the information of the hon. Members. If we look at the revenue collection of the country just 26 years ago, we will find that in the Budget for 1950-51, the direct tax collection was of the order of Rs. 173 crores and the indirect tax collection, including customs and excise, was Rs. 231.30 crores, thus totalling Rs. 404.53 crores. In 1976-77, the direct taxes have increased from Rs. 173 crores to Rs. 2,152 crores and the indirect taxes have increased from Rs. 231 crores to Rs. 5,738 crores—almost sixty times. This is an area where we shall have to look into further. The Finance Minister has indicated in his Budget speech that, shortly, a Committee is going to be appointed to look into the tax structure of the country and at the same time to suggest certain measures, certain new technique or method which is known as the value-added method which has been accepted by certain developed countries of the world, whether those methods could be applied selectively in this country, and I hope that it would be possible for us to rationalise the tax structure on a more scientific basis; by that way, we will be able to plug the loopholes for evasion and avoidance.

In this connection, I would like to submit another thing for the information of the hon. Members. In the realisation of the indirect taxes, we have already taken some measures for plugging the loopholes for evasion. The SRP Committee had made detailed recommendations; their report has been laid on the Table of the House and the hon. Members are aware of these. Similarly, on the excise tax, on tobacco, the Committee had sub-

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

mitted their report, and we have taken various measures, and certain measures are already under consideration to see that evasion is plugged. At the same time, it should be kept in mind that merely by taking certain enforcement measures certain preventive measures, evasion cannot be stopped completely until and unless they are supported by adequate economic measures. Therefore, the present tax rates proposed by the Finance Minister in both direct and indirect areas, indicate the measures in that direction.

Regarding reduction of income-tax in the lower income bracket, it has been suggested that the incentive is not sufficient. Here I would like to submit only one thing for the consideration of Mr. Indrajit Gupta who has made his observations that we have given more relief to the higher income bracket, even percentage-wise. If I am permitted, I would like to quote a few lines from his observations. He says:

"If you see the reduction in income-tax rates, you will find that in term of percentages, the reductions are much lower in the lower brackets and much higher in the higher brackets".

Sir, it is not correct. Upto Rs 8,000, there is no income-tax; in the income group of Rs. 10,000, the percentage of tax to be paid is 3.3 per cent and in the income level of three lakhs, the percentage of tax to be paid is 58.37. If I quote these figures, you will find that at every stage, there has been progressive increase. At the same time, it has to be kept in mind that we made some changes in the direct tax side in the lower income group only in the month of July last year and the exemption limit was raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000. It is not a fact that we have not considered that aspect. We have considered that aspect, but at the same time we have tried to see that the tax

relief is equitably distributed. It is to be kept in mind that in the tax structure which we have been following till today, at a certain level of income when the tax percentage is so high, naturally if you want to give some relief, the quantum of relief would also be higher and perhaps that is the reason, why he has come to the conclusion that we have given more concessions to these people, and lower income group people have not been provided with sufficient concessions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, another observation has been made by certain hon. Member, why we have given certain concessions so far luxury items like television, refrigerator etc. are concerned. I do not rule out the possibility and it is a fact that in a country like ours these items are used by relatively affluent class of the community. But at the same time, in a country like ours when you invest some money for establishing an industry, it is prudent and wise to see that the capacity of that industry is fully utilised. We have established certain television units and we have established certain refrigeration units. As a result of the demand constraint when it was found that these industries are not being properly utilised, their capacity are not fully utilised, we found that certain concessions were noticed. There too, perhaps you have noticed that we are giving concessions not only in the form of reduction of excise duty, but also at the same time, we are trying to see that the cost of these articles comes down. Therefore, the concession relating to television sets is provided so that the ex-factory cost is brought down to Rs. 1,800 which would act as an incentive to the manufacturers to produce and manufacture cheaper varieties of television sets. Therefore, I think, this is a welcome feature of the budget and which should have been welcomed by hon. Members of the House.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI G. VISWANATHAN in the Chair]

Regarding the car industry, some hon. Member has made some observations. I would like to tell the House what happened when the Hindustan Motors were facing some difficulties. The Chief Minister, West Bengal convened a meeting in which I was also present. Most of the trade union leaders there advocated the same reasons for reduction of excise duty, because a large number of people were going to be thrown out of work. Therefore, this is very peculiar. They say something in camera, they advocate something in camera and when it comes to public, they say something different. If the cars are not sold, if the factory is closed, the problem is that quite a large number of people will be thrown out of job. It is true. I do not rule out the possibility that the bad shape of the industry is primarily the responsibility of the inefficient management. But, at the same time, when we are confronted with some situation we ought to take certain measures, I can tell you that quite a large number of trade union leaders who were present at that sitting, very strongly advocated the reduction of the excise duty on cars as a result of which when I straightaway refused to reduce the excise duty, the West Bengal Government reduced the Sales Tax. Therefore, this benefit is given to not only any one particular unit but to all the manufacturers of these types of cars and other types of vehicles. Therefore, that would create some demand, as a result of which the industrial units may not face that difficult situation which they are facing today.

श्री विष्णु मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :

जब आप से वे एक बात करते हैं और बाहर जा कर दूसरी बात करते हैं, तो उन से आप वस्तुतः करवा लिया करें।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-

JEE; ऐसा करना पड़ता I would like to touch upon another aspect. Some hon. Members have made their observations about the bank rate. Here, I would like to submit for the consideration of the hon. Members that banks are also to work under a very difficult situation, under constraints. It is known to the hon. Members that out of every hundred rupees, the bank is to invest straightaway in approved securities to the extent of 33 per cent at the rate of 6 per cent interest and for 3 per cent they do not get any interest and even for certain areas, differential rates of interest prevail. Therefore, ultimately you will find that the scope of accommodation for banks is extremely limited. We have made just one small calculation from which we find that the banks' income out of the interest charged by them is in the order of 11.5 per cent. The bank is to pay at an average of 5.5 per cent. So, the balance is only 6 per cent and out of that 6 per cent the bank is to operate and there too, we charge 1 per cent tax. Therefore, it is really difficult for the bank and they have no other option but to adhere to the rate of interest which are prevailing. But, at the same time, it has to be kept in mind. I answered a question on the floor of the House, this very House that 23-24 per cent of the total bank advances is in the interest zone of 16 per cent or less. And only 15-16 per cent of the total advances are in the interest zone of 16-17 per cent interest and there too, it includes penal rate of interest. At the same time, I do feel that there is an area where the banks' efficiency could be improved and as a result of increased efficiency, if the costs would be reduced, that should have its reflection. Perhaps hon. Members are aware that already the Reserve Bank of India have taken a decision and reduced the interest rates and fixed a maximum of 16.5 per cent....

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA: Reduce their expenditure.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: That is true. At the same time, there too comes the question of trade unionism and all sorts of agreements.

Certain hon. Members have made their observations that banks' assistance is not available, particularly, for the development of rural economy. I would not like to bother the hon. Members with all sorts of statistics but I would like to humbly submit that it has been possible after rationalisation to increase the banks' branches in the rural areas considerably. Since 1969 to December 1975 it has been possible for the commercial banks to establish 46 branches in the rural areas out of every 100 branches, as a result of which on the day of nationalisation the number of rural branches was in the order of 1700—1800 but today it is more than 7000....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): What does the Minister mean by rural banks? What exactly is the definition of a rural bank?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: What I am talking of is the branches of commercial banks and public sector banks and private banks in the rural areas

There is another institution called rural bank. I do not know whether the hon. Member is mixing one with the other. Rural bank is a separate institution.

So far as credit requirement is concerned, previously, on the eve of nationalisation the total credit requirement from the commercial banks for the agriculture sector was Rs. 54 crores and by the end of June, 1975 it was more than Rs. 540 crores. The credit requirement increased 10 times. Percentage would be much more. I would not like to go to that. That is the area where we should improve. At the same time I do feel there is a

very big gap. The total rural credit requirement is of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores or whatever it may be and if the rural credit co-operative sector and the commercial banks coming together cannot give beyond Rs. 1,400 or Rs. 1,500 crores, the big gap that is still there has to be bridged. That is the reason why a third institution—Regional Rural Banks—has to come up. When this Regional Rural Banks Bill was passed by the hon. House, we explained in detail the scheme of the Regional Rural Bank. I am glad to tell that the hon. Finance Minister promised before the country that within 31st March, 1976 we shall be able to establish 15 Regional Rural Banks. Till today 12 banks have already been established and 4 banks have been cleared. They are expected shortly. Perhaps, all of them may come within 31st March. If not all, they may come within a week or so thereafter. We have kept the promise of the Finance Minister and it has been possible to establish 15 rural branches of Regional Rural Banks within 31st March, 1976

These Regional Rural Banks will also help to fulfil the credit requirement of the rural areas. By merely opening branches it would be possible for us to take the credit to the rural people of the country. The rural population requires supporting agencies like Primary Service Societies, Co-operative organisations, etc., and the area is so vast that there is no question of proliferation of institutions. Many more agencies can function in these areas because the requirement is so large, gap is so wide, for filling that gap, we require many more supporting organisations in the form of farmer societies and all that.

It is known to the hon. Members that when we had a meeting of the Chief Executives of the Nationalised Banks, we made it quite clear that they ought to play the most important and vital role so far as the point socio-economic programme is concerned. Almost

12 points out of the 20 points are directly or indirectly linked with the functioning of these banks.

Before I conclude, I would like to make one more submission. Certain hon. members sometimes raised a question why banks are adhering to this 10 mile formula. The formula is not something golden and it is not a fact that it cannot be changed. But the whole question is when a branch of the bank is to operate, it is expected to operate efficiently and whether it would be possible for them to manage an area wider than that which is being prescribed. But at the same time here we have given options to the banks and by having the sense of the hon. House, we will instruct them that they can go beyond the prescribed limit of 10 or 12 miles. At the same time this is to be kept in mind that the ultimate answer to the question is not by extending the jurisdiction, but the ultimate answer to the question is the expansion of the branches, establishment of the branches in the un-banked areas and the three year rolling formula which has been taken by the various public sector banks. It is expected that it would be possible for us to bring the un-banked area within the range of the commercial banks and at the same time with the establishment and strengthening of the co-operative movement, establishment of the Regional Rural Banks, it would be possible for us to take care of the requirement of the rural population to some extent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The other day Acharya Vinoba Bhave made a suggestion saying that in regard to returns to be made to the Government, in regard to repayment of loans given by banks, etc. these may be taken in kind. For example, you may give a loan to a man producing leather goods. He can return to you something in the form of leather goods produced. Can you think of some such thing so that some of your problems of having securities etc. might be covered?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: To some extent the problem is covered by the sort of crop loans which we are giving to them. But the wider question is something which I cannot just answer off-hand. This requires some sort of detailed examination and consideration. But, before I conclude, I would say, we have taken certain steps. But at the same time we are quite aware of the inadequacy of the steps, we are quite aware of the shortcomings etc. But I have every reason to believe that with the state of the economy as it exists today it would be possible to fulfil the expectations which have been expressed by the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जीनपुर) :
सभापति जी, किनी देश का बजट वहाँ के लोगों को बिना प्रभावित किये नहीं रहता है। हमारे इस बजट पर देश के भीतर के लोगों के एक्शन और रि-एक्शन आये हैं। लेकिन अभी भी देश में बहुत बड़ी जनता इस बजट को समझने की क्षमता नहीं रखती है। उसके एक्शन और रि-एक्शन क्या हैं, यह हमें मान्य नहीं हो सके हैं। यह बजट और बजटों से कुछ आगे बढ़ा हुआ है।

हमें यह देखना है कि "गरीबी हटाओ" और "निरक्षरता हटाओ" की दिशा में यह बजट कितना कामयाब होता है। कामयाबी में यह बजट कैसा है, इसे हम नापने की कोशिश करेंगे। जब हम इन बजट की बात करें, तो हमारे देश का जो इकनामिक स्ट्रक्चर है, वह हमारी धाँखों से प्रोक्सल नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारे देश का प्राथिक ढाँचा कई दर्जन इकनामिक कार्यक्रमों में बँटा हुआ है। आजादी मिलने के 25 साल बाद भी 40 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं हमारे देश में, जो कि भूखमरी की खाइन पर खड़े हैं और यह सब नहीं है कि उन्हें दोनों कस्त खाना।

[श्री राजबेन सिंह]

मिलता है या नहीं, पता नहीं उनके पास कपड़ा है या नहीं और रहने के लिए मकान है या नहीं। आज लोगों की यह हालत है। जिस वक्त बजट की बात कहने हैं, उस समय यह तस्वीर हमारे सामने जरूर आती है।

आज भी हमारे देश में जाड़े के दिनों में 80 फीसदी लोगों के बदन पर कपड़ा नहीं होता है। 60, 70 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी पूरी ज़िन्दगी बीत जाती है, पर पैर में जूना पहनने को नहीं मिलता है। यह बजट उनके लिए क्या दे रहा है, जो कि इकनामिक डेवलपमेंट के लैंडर पर सबसे नीचे की सीढ़ी पर खड़े है ?

बहुत सी चीजों पर से टैक्स हटा कर उनको मस्ता किया गया है। लेकिन जैसी कि चर्चा हो रही है, किनने लोग "रेग्रीजरेटर" का इस्तेमाल करने है, किनने लोग कार का इस्तेमाल करने हैं ? हम तो यह कहते हैं कि किनने लोग सावन का इस्तेमाल करने हैं। मिडिल क्लास के अलावा 40 परसेंट लोग वे हैं, जिन्हें खाना नमीब नहीं होता। जिन चीजों पर से एकमाइज हटा कर इस बजट में मस्ता किया गया है, वह उनके इस्तेमाल की चीजे नहीं है उसमे उनको कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

अभी फिनांस के मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट ने कलकत्ता के हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स कारखाने का जिक्र किया, जिस के बारे में मांग की गई है कि इस बात का खयाल रखा जाये कि वहां छटनी न होने पाये। लेकिन मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हू कि सरकार द्वारा एक्साइज इयूटी को 2,000 रुपये कम कर के कार की कीमत को सस्ता करने के वावजूद कारों की बिक्री नहीं बढ़ेगी। अगर सरकार पेट्रोल को सस्ता नहीं करेगी,

तो पैंसेंजर कार की डीलरियां बैठ जायेंगी। दिल्ली में पेट्रोल 3-39 रुपये लिटर के हिसाब से मिलना है। इस में 2-36 रुपये सिर्फ टैक्स हैं। रिफ़ाईनिंग, ट्रांसपोर्ट और एजेंट का कमीशन, यह सब मिला कर पेट्रोल का दाम 1.02 रुपया होता है। कार खरीदना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है, लेकिन उस को मेन्टेन करना बहुत मुश्किल है, क्योंकि पेट्रोल के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए जब तक सरकार पेट्रोल को सस्ता नहीं करेगी, तब तक कार इंडस्ट्री को ज़िन्दा नहीं रखा जा सकता है—वह बैठ जायेंगे, इस में कोई दो राये नहीं।

मेरे पास यह सैटल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ रिमर्च एण्ड ट्रेनिंग इन पब्लिक को-ऑपरेशन की एक रिपोर्ट है। उस के कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में छ करोड़ बच्चों को परवारिश नायक भुराक नहीं मिल रही है और उन में से ढाई करोड़ बच्चे हर माल भ्रष्ट हो जाते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि इस वजह में उनके लिए क्या किया गया है। सरकार कहीं कहीं एकम-पेक्टेंट मदर्स और छोटे बच्चों के लिए नर्सिंग फ़ूड की व्यवस्था कर रही है, लेकिन वह इतने छोटे पैमाने पर है कि हमारे देश में बच्चों को पोषित आहार न मिलने के कारण जो तबाही हो रही है, उसमे उस को रोकना नहीं जा सकता है।

हमारे यहाँ एक भार्गवाइबेशन है। इंडियन टाक्सीकालोजिकल रिसर्च सेंटर। उस की एक रिपोर्ट में यू० एन० ग्रो० के एक एक्सपर्ट ने कहा है। "वि होल जेनरेशन आफ इंडियन्स हैब ग्लोबल अप बिदाउट नोइंग वि ड्रू टेस्ट आफ फूड"। इस से हमारे देश की हालत का अन्दाज लगाया जा सकता है।

पेटेण्ट मेडिसिन्स पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी को बढ़ा दिया गया है। मिनिस्टर साहब और माननीय सवर्णों को मालूम है कि अस्पतालों में जो पेटेण्ट मेडिसिन्स तथा अन्य दवायें आती हैं, वे ज़्यादातर बाहर ब्लैक में बेच दी जाती हैं। अगर कोई अमीर ऐसे बाला आदमी अस्पताल में जाता है, तो उस को वहाँ से दवायें मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन गरीब मरीज को बाज़ार में जा कर दवायें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। इसलिए पेटेण्ट मेडिसिन्स और दूसरी दवायों का दाम बढ़ाना गरीब जनता के हित के विरुद्ध है। इस स्थिति में मैं यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि पेटेण्ट मेडिसिन्स पर जो ड्यूटी बढ़ाई गई है, सरकार उस को वापस ले ले, वरना इस देश का गरीब मारा जायेगा, जिसे अस्पताल जाने पर भी बाज़ार से दवायें खरीदनी पड़नी हैं, क्योंकि अस्पताल वाले उस को दवायें नहीं देते हैं।

हमारे बजट का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बाहर में गल्ला खरीदने में लग जाना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितना गल्ला पैदा होता है, अगर हम उस के लीकेज को बन्द कर दें, तो हमें बाहर से बिलकुल गल्ला नहीं भगाना पड़ेगा। और दो चार माल में ही हम अपना इनना बकरे स्टोक बना ले कि हमें कभी दिक्कत न पड़े। कभी सूखा पड़ जाय या कभी कुछ और हो तो हमें दिक्कत न पड़े। इसके लिए एक एग्जिक्टिव डाइरेक्टर मिस्टर एस. धार. बरुआ हैं, उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसे मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ, यह एक कटिंग है अखबार की।

"The damage done by rates is estimated at 4000 million, both in storage and other things. Thefts turned out to be about ten per cent, a loss of about Rs. 1500 crores in terms of international price of wheat."

यह उन का कहना है और उन का यह भी कहना है कि इस देश में जितनी पापुनेशन है उसके सात गुने चूहे हैं। कल हूँ एक अखबार की कटिंग पढ़ने को मिली थी कि अकेले एक बिल में 206 चूहे मिले हैं जिसमें से 103 एडल्ट थे और बाकी बच्चे थे। उसी बिल में 30 किलो पैड़ी भी पिला है। तो समझ लीजिए चूहों की तादाद हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी है और इसे जब तक खत्म नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक यह पन्त्रह मी करोड़ का जो साल में लीकेज है वह समाप्त नहीं होगा जिस की वजह से कि हम मेलक सफिमेंट नहीं हो पाते हैं। इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट को बार बेमिंग पर कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए। जैसा कि हम ने एक जगह और भी कहा था चूहों को मारने के लिए रेडियो, टेलीविजन, अखबार और पैम्फलेट आदि में हमें इन्सटिब देना चाहिए कि जो एक चूहे को मारेगा उसे आठ घाने देंगे। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि गाँवों के अन्दर जितने बेकार लोग हैं वे मारे चूहों को मार डालेंगे। किन्हीं किन्हीं देशों में ऐसा हुआ है।

अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में थोड़ी सी बातें कहूँगा। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जब प्लानिंग शुरू हुई तो अर्थ हालत थी। लेकिन आग पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और कई एक मासुआ योजनाओं के चलने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत दिन-प्रति दिन बिगड़नी गई। पहली और दूसरी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को सेंटर में कोई क्राइनेन्सियल प्रोविस्टेंस नहीं मिली। 51 में यह पोजीशन थी उत्तर प्रदेश में कि वहाँ के लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 259.62 थी।... (अव्यवधान)

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Sir, I rise to support the budget which has given a ray of hope in an otherwise dark horizon of the An-

[Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya]

ancial position of the country. The hon. Minister announced certain concessions in taxes on consumer goods. More things could have been thought of. I do not know whether this will arrest the price rise. Today's news is a little disturbing, prices are not coming down inspite of the fact that concessions had been announced. What we appreciate is the deviation from the policies hitherto followed. Every year in the past there were more and more taxes and no tax concession at all. Now the government is thinking of tax concessions and the lot of the poor man. We are now having the 20 point programme for the uplift of the downtrodden. It is necessary that the price of foodgrains and other essential articles of common use must come down. In countries like Soviet Russia the prices are comparatively high but the price of bread is low. You must encourage the production of coarse cloth which is used by the common man. I am reminded of a suggestion made by the late Rajagopalachariar that dhoties and lungis should be confined to the handloom sector.

I am coming from a state which is chronically deficit in food. The local produce is sufficient only for two or three weeks. Our Government has requested the Central Government to supply rice to the Kerala State at the rate of 160 gram per adult per day. Now about 95,000 tonnes of rice are required for the State. With the increased procurement in the country and the build-up stock of foodgrains in the Central pool, it will be possible for the Government of India to increase the supply of rice for the State. If sufficient quantity of foodgrains is not allotted to the Kerala State, then the prices of other articles would go up. You have already controlled the movement of foodgrains from one State to another. You have not allowed our State to purchase foodgrains from the neighbouring States instead of going to a far off country like Nepal. If the Centre does not allot foodgrains in

sufficient quantity, then our position will be very difficult.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): You ask for it from the Andhra Pradesh. We will give you the foodgrains.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: But the Centre have got a dog in the manager policy. It is gratifying to note that the Government is trying to reduce the price of fertiliser and the farmers will surely be benefited by that. But in Kerala, coconut is the main product. Kerala's main economy is based on coconut. The State Government has requested the Central Government to have a floor price for coconut. But this is not even thought of and we find that there is not much response from the Government.

Then, Sir, we are giving importance to the hydroelectric power. Kerala has not got much of mineral wealth, but its wealth is rivers with which we can produce electricity. Now, work on the first stage of Idikki project is over. Yesterday I was really surprised to read that the engineers working on this project have already started moving on transfer to other departments, because there are no funds available for taking up the second stage of this project in hand. We have the capacity to produce power and supply the same to the neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. If the Central Government comes to our rescue, we will produce electricity and we can run the trains and make the wheels of the factories in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu move.

Sir, great stress is laid on the earning of foreign exchange. But Government must relax various restrictions which have now been put on the export of timber and other things to the foreign countries. Then, there is the question of unemployment. Kerala is really having the problem of educated unemployment. We used to send educated people to other States in India. But when our national integration has reached at such a level, it has become

very difficult for our people to go to other States in India for employment. They want to go to foreign countries. But there also there are a lot of restrictions and discouragement. Our people are wanted in the Middle East countries, Gulf countries, Iran, etc. But unfortunately Government of India has put restrictions on this and they have been allowed to be recruited only through the Department of Personnel, Government of India. Again there is another handicap in the Ministry of External Affairs in recruiting personnel for foreign assignments. They have been a stumbling block for those who want to go abroad and earn foreign exchange which can be remitted to our country. But our government is following an unhelpful policy. They forget the fact that if we put restrictions on our people from taking up employment abroad those countries get the manpower from Pakistan and African countries also. Some countries have got oil, some technical know-how or other wealth, but our wealth is our man-power. If our government makes an earnest effort to see that our people are able to go to foreign countries where they are needed, we will not only earn enough foreign exchange but also solve our unemployment problem. I would request the government to follow a lenient policy in this regard. The present bureaucratic approach which does not look at things from a humanitarian or practical point of view will not help.

There is popular enthusiasm for the 20-point programme and because of discipline, production in our factories has gone up. This should not be allowed to slacken as time passes. Government should be careful that there is no deterioration in discipline.

People expected that there would be some reduction in petrol prices but they have been disappointed. Not only the aristocratic people but the poor man also is affected indirectly by high petrol prices. So, I hope that the Finance Minister will reconsider this point and announce some reduction in petrol prices.

With these words, Sir, I support the budget and the policies underlying it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) There are a number of speakers on both sides of the House who want to speak. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi also wants to intervene for 15 minutes at 5 O'clock. I, therefore, propose that the House may sit till 7 O'clock today if necessary. I have consulted the opposition members also and they are agreeable.

MR CHAIRMAN I take it that the House agrees to this suggestion. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) Sir, the Finance Minister and his young and able colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee deserve all congratulations for the excellent budget they have presented. I congratulate them on delinking the rupee from pound sterling, providing decent allocation for defence, science, technology and research, reducing prices of fertilisers and for not reducing the petrol prices. If some people find petrol too costly, let them travel by bus or bullock cart.

Sir, now I give some of the proposals. Just now, the Member from Kerala said that there was food shortage in Kerala and he wanted 95,000 tonnes of rice. My district alone is in a position to supply 95,000 tonnes of rice or one lakh tonnes to Kerala.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) You will give us but the Centre will not allow that.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY These restrictions must be removed immediately. All these zones must be done away with. At some places, rice is selling at Rs 6 a kilo but in our part, we would not get even at Rs 1.25. That is the fate of the thing. Godowns are full with foodgrains. I am afraid, all these things may get deteriorated and they will become unfit for human consumption and then it will be

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

sold as cattle feed. Before such a situation comes. I would request the Government to abolish all barriers so that food can flow smoothly from one area to another.

Once the production target is reached, under no circumstances it should be allowed to go down next year. Last year, sugar production was 45 lakh tonnes. But this year it is going to be less by four lakh tonnes. Only Maharashtra is giving 2 lakh tonnes extra. All the other States are giving less. If four lakh tonnes of sugar is not exported, Government of India will lose about Rs. 100 crores by way of foreign exchange. This is a very serious thing. The agriculturists of this country are very clever. Last year in Andhra Pradesh the price of sugar was fixed at Rs. 117 per bag. Out of that Rs. 117, Rs. 10 will go to the States in the form of taxes and Rs. 6 will go for gunny bag. The Andhra Pradesh industry has to supply sugar at the rate of Rs. 117 per quintal. This is the cheapest thing and that is why, this year, the production is going down by 1.5 lakh tonnes. Even if the sugar production is going down, we have to tighten our belts and we should export as much as possible. We should export at least 15 lakh tonnes. If that is not done, all the estimates which the Finance Minister has made, will go wrong.

Tax collection out of one rupee is like this: 24 paise from excise, 12 paise from customs, 8 paise from corporation tax, 2 paise from It, 2 paise from other taxes, 15 paise from non-tax revenue, 12 paise from loan recoveries, 9 paise from market loans, small savings, provident fund and 6 paise from external loans. I take serious objection to that. Why such a big country should go on begging only for 6 per cent of our Budget? This money must be made good from our own resources. Only 2 paise remain uncovered. I would like that this 6 paise plus 2 paise must be made good from our own resources.

Not more than 20 per cent should be spent on the salaries of the Government employees. I am really shocked to learn that 70 per cent of our Budget is spent on salaries alone either to the States or at the Centre. The curious thing in this context is that some State Governments are drawing huge amounts as over-draft and they are increasing the salaries of their employees. The other day, the Agriculture Minister has said that all the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities have gone down by 24 per cent. In spite of that, some States have increased the salaries of their employees. I want to know whether the Central Government have any control over the States. I want that the Centre should have all the details about the finances of the States so that such things are not repeated. And in one State, an increase of Rs. 100 crores has been made in two years. I do not understand the sanctity behind spending money like this. On the one hand, Government is squeezing the people to make them pay more; on the other, they are giving so much of money to the employees. Prices have now fallen; and I would ask the Minister to tell me whether he is going to reduce the D.A. or not. Taking some amount from the employees, keeping it on deposit for sometime and later on refunding it along with 12 per cent interest, will not help. The people in our Services are very patriotic. They should also ask the Government to reduce their salaries in proportion to the fall in the cost of living. The cost must be calculated every month and reductions made in the salaries.

Everybody says that banks should go on giving loans. There are two types of losses incurred by these banks. Co-operative banks advance money. When that money is not recovered, their official is in a position to attach the property of the defaulter concerned; but scheduled banks and nationalized banks have to stand in the queue in the courts of law and fight cases endlessly. Is the Government going to

enact at law similar to those followed by the cooperative banks? It may be wrong on my part to say this; but I don't care as to what people would say about it. After all, defaulters constitute only 5 per cent or 6 per cent in business. But they can destroy any bank, if they choose to. There must be a law framed for this purpose. Banks also, like the cooperative banks, should be able to attach property.

Now about the fall in the prices of agricultural produce. If the Government does not come to the rescue of the people, the latter are not going to produce more. There is sufficient water in the reservoir in my constituency already and sufficient fertilizer available. Even then when they were asked to plant cane in 35,000 acres, they have planted it in not more than 25,000 acres, because the prices are not remunerative. Water and electricity charges have gone up, prices of everything else have gone up; but people are being paid on the basis of the position which prevailed during the previous year.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): But you want Government servants' salaries to be reduced.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes. You have to calculate. Two years back, I used to pay Rs. 100 per acre towards land revenue; I am now asked to pay Rs. 200.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You should pay Rs. 300.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I will pay Rs. 300.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt him. Time is short.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In Maharashtra, they have introduced a system whereby, if in a village, ten educated unemployed persons join together and form a society and approach the district collector, the latter will give some work to it. A similar thing should be introduced in the whole of

India. I congratulate the Maharashtra Government. There is a persistent demand that the exemption limit for income-tax which is at present Rs. 8,000, should be raised to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000. Anybody coming within the net of the Income-Tax Act gets an income which is 10 or 12 times the per capita income in the country. Therefore, the income-tax exemption limit should not be raised beyond Rs. 8,000.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेंसूरी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : महापति जी, मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करना हूँ और प्रायः के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की करोड़ों जनता ने इस बजट का स्वागत किया है। यदि यह कहा जाए कि यह जनता का बजट है, तो गलत नहीं होगा। वही वित्त मंत्री श्री मुद्रहण्यम, जिन्होंने इस समय बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, पिछले वर्ष भी वित्त मंत्री थे और वही वित्त विभाग के अधिकारी थे जिन्होंने इस बजट को बनाने में उन्हें सहयोग दिया है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अच्छे बजट के बनने में बहुत कुछ श्रेय आपातकालीन स्थिति को है। इपजेंसी के बाद प्रभार मंत्री जी ने जो बीस मंत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की उसने पश्चात् देश में जो बातावरण पैदा हुआ इस ने बहुत कुछ चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने में सहायता की। बेरोजगारी कुछ हद तक दूर होने लगी है। हर भावनी अनुशासन में रहने लगा है। इस एमर्जेंसी को मैं बहुत कुछ इसके लिए जिम्मेदार समझता हूँ।

विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ मित्रों ने और बातें तोर पर चाबड़ा साहब ने बेरोजगारी बढ़ने की बात कही है। और भी बहुत सी आर्थिक बातें भी उन्होंने कह डाली हैं जो कि विवेक मन्त्रालय या दूसरे मन्त्रालयों से सम्बन्ध

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैयूली]

रखती थीं। उनका बजट के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी हमारे देश में बढ़ी है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार गत सितम्बर 1975 में बेरोजगारों की संख्या 92 लाख 54 हजार थी। उस अवधि में 7.1 प्रतिशत एक वर्ष के भीतर बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है। बेरोजगारी हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप है। इस सन्दर्भ में देखने की आवश्यकता यह है कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ने के लिए किस हद तक हमारी जनसंख्या में वृद्धि है। एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड की बात कही जाती है। मैं कहूँगा कि मिस-एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड परसन्ध है। उनको शिक्षा गलत तरीके से दी गई है। इस कारण से पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगारों के नाम पर उनकी संख्या में बहुत वृद्धि होती चली गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा के सारे कार्यक्रम को बचाने की आवश्यकता है।

बजट जो बनता है वह पांच वर्षों के हमारे कार्यक्रम की एक रूपरेखा का एक अंग होना चाहिये। उसी प्रकार से हमारी जो पंचवर्षीय योजना बनती है उसको भी आगामी पचास वर्षों में देश का हम भविष्य क्या करना चाहते हैं उसका एक अंग होना चाहिये। इस सन्दर्भ में जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हमारा जो एक वर्ष का बजट होता है उसका पचास वर्ष या पांच वर्ष की योजना के साथ कोई तालमेल नहीं हो पाता है।

उद्योगों को कुछ कंसेशन दिए गए हैं, प्रत्यक्ष करों में कमी की गई है उत्पादन के लिए कुछ इंसेंटिव देने की घोषणा की गई है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद बाजारों में बहुत सी चीजों के भाव, रोज़ मर्रा के इस्तेमाल की चीजों के भाव कम नहीं हुए हैं। किसान भी इस वजह से बहुत ज्यादा परेशान है। आज बाजारों में धाया है कि श्री पार्वी ने घोषणा की है कि ये जो कंसेशन दिए गए हैं वे उपभोक्ता को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए दिए गए हैं न कि उद्योगपतियों को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए।

आसन को कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि इन कंसेशन का लाभ उपभोक्ता को पहुँच सके।

हम देखते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर ग्रैंडर-टेकिन्ग का उत्पादन 35 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है किन्तु प्राइवेट सैक्टर का उत्पादन उस अनुपात में नहीं बढ़ा है। आपको कदम उठाने चाहिए कि उसका उत्पादन भी इसी तरह से बढ़ सके। इसके लिए नीति सम्बन्धी घोषणा में या कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह भी प्रवश्य किया जाना चाहिये।

रोजमर्रा की आवश्यकताओं की जो चीज हैं, जैसे साबुन है, तेल है, चूना है या दूसरी वस्तुएँ हैं इनको बड़े बड़े कारखाने वार न बनाएं और नूह उद्योग हो इनको बनाएं, इसकी ओर भी अगर बित्त मन्त्रो जा ने संकेत किया होता तो अच्छा होता। इन ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

कमजोर, वगैरे, हरिजनों, धादिवासियों, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करने के लिए जितना प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिये था खर्च नहीं किया जा सका है। आप तो भली भाँति परिचित हैं कि वहाँ जो खर्चा होता है उनमें 51 या 52 या 53 प्रतिशत एस्टे-बलिशमेन्ट में, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर ही हो जाता है और वहाँ की जनता के विकास के नाम पर जो खर्चा होता है उसका छीजन होते होने वह उस प्रतिशत भी नहीं रह जाता है। इस कारण उन इलाकों का अभी तक विकास नहीं हो पाया है। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

बीस सौ कार्यक्रम में कई बात बहुत अच्छी हुई हैं। स्मललब के खिलाफ आपने कार्रवाई की है और उसके आंकड़े पैस किए हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। इनकम टैक्स की चीज़ जो होती है उन लोगों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जो इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की श्रेणी में आते

हैं उनकी क्या उससे कहीं अधिक है जो आपने बताया है। मैं आपके नोटिस में इस चीज को ला चुका हूँ। शायद आपका जो सगठन है वह इतना मजबूत नहीं है या कोई और बातें हैं जिनकी वजह से इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जा सका है। मैं चाहता हूँ इसकी भी आप देखें और चोरी जो होती है इसकी रोकने की कोशिश करें।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह होनी चाहिये कि जितने साधन हम जुटाते हैं उन साधनों के साथ जन-शक्ति का तालमेल भी बिठाए और देखें कि किस प्रकार से जनता को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के काबिल हम बना सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए खादी कमीशन गृह उद्योग का धाम करता है, किन्तु मैं यह कहना हूँ कि यह जितनी निकम्मी मस्बा है, करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च हो रहे हैं लेकिन अनुपात में इसका काम करीब-करीब नगण्य है।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है जहाँ कि कैंश-क्राप सब्जियाँ, फल और सेब वगैरा पैदा होते हैं। आपने एक ब्लैकेट स्कीम बनाकर प्रनाज के उत्पादन का जो पैमाना मैदानों के लिये बनाया है पहाड़ों में भी उसी के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा की है, किन्तु इस प्रकार के क्षेत्र में, जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश और काश्मीर भी आते हैं, जो कैंश-क्राप पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके लिये न। इस सपोर्ट दिया है और न खरीद की गारंटी की घोषणा की है। आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि इस तीनों प्रान्तों—उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के हिस्से, हिमाचल प्रदेश और काश्मीर—में इससे सम्बन्धित सवा करोड़ के लगभग जनता गरीब है। अगर हमें प्रनाज बाहर से खरीदना पड़े और हमारी जेब में पैसे न हों, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक न हो तो हम क्या कर पायेंगे? यह क्षेत्र आपके लिये भार-स्वरूप बन जायेंगे।

हमारे देश में बाढ़ और सूखे का प्रकोप हर साल आता है और हर साल बजट में इसके लिये प्रावधान किया जाता है, किन्तु मूल में जाने का अभी तक प्रयास नहीं किया गया। अभी तक उसकी रोकथाम की व्यवस्था सक्रिय रूप से नहीं की गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में आपको विशेष रूप से इसके लिए प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता थी।

नदी के कैचमेंट एरियाज हैं, पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें एफास्टेशन अर्थात् बनोत्पादन को और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये था और बन-मम्पदा पर आधारित गृह-उद्योग स्थापित करने चाहिये, क्योंकि लोगों के पास गृह-उद्योग न होने के कारण उन्होंने जमीन खोदी, और उससे भू-स्खलन बढ़ रहा है। देहरादून और मसूरी क्षेत्र में बूने के पत्थर की खानें हैं जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों की हैं। उन्होंने बेतहाशा बहा पर खनन किया है, जिससे हर साल सायल इरोजन बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन शासन इस सम्बन्ध में खामोश लगता है।

ग्रन्त में मैं बुन्देलखण्ड की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बुन्देलखण्ड उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए तीन भागों में से एक है। मध्य प्रदेश में कन्नड़ द्वारा प्रति व्यक्ति जो सहायता दी जाती है बुन्देलखण्ड में उससे आधी सहायता दी जाती है। मैं वित्त मन्त्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये आगामी वर्ष के लिये बड़ी केन्द्रीय सहायता पर-कैपिटल सहायता देना स्वीकार किया है, जो हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिलता है। इसी प्रकार मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर देश के जो दूसरे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, पूर्वांचल और बुन्देलखण्ड, उनके साथ भी सौतेला व्यवहार न किया जाये। उनको भी उतनी ही सहायता दी जाये, जो कमजोर क्षेत्र को देते हैं। जब तक उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक देश मजबूत नहीं हो सकता है।

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वैष्णवी]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) This is the first Budget which this Government has introduced after the emergency has been proclaimed and also after the 20 point programme has been announced by the Prime Minister. So, there was a great expectation among the people that it would be basically different from the other Budgets that the Government had introduced in the past.

The hon. Minister will say that there are so many kinds of relief offered to people in this Budget and also that there is a new approach. I agree that there is a new emphasis on planning and also that there are attempts to give some reliefs to certain sections of the common people. I will also not say that deliberate attempts have been made by the Government to put more burdens on the shoulders of the common people. But that was not enough, that would not by itself fulfil the expectation that the common people had of this Government at this time.

My complaint is that this Budget depends so heavily on foreign aid. The Government expects that the uncovered gap in the Budget can be filled by taking money from the banks, that is, the money kept by way of D.A. and so many other things. Now, this Budget will have also an inflationary effect on the economy in the coming period. This tax on policy which the Government is pursuing, I think, will perpetuate and accentuate the economic inequality. These are our complaints that I have put in short about this Budget.

Another thing is that the Government, in a big way, have failed to come forward with such schemes by which the common man would have been benefited. The hon. Minister had just now claimed that your taxation policy

is such that it gave relief to the common people and also to the people who are paying higher income tax. But I would like to draw your attention to some of the facts. If you remember Mr. Salve, from the other side, and others who spoke when we were discussing the voluntary disclosure scheme referred to a new approach to the taxation policy. I have seen how that lobby was operating for reduction of taxes for the people who are giving high taxes, and at the same time, you said that it would be considered. Now, I have seen that you have not done that. That is the point.

In 1971-72, the maximum marginal rate of income tax was 98.5 per cent. Later on, it was reduced to 82.5 per cent. Last year it was 77 per cent and this year, it is being reduced to 66 per cent. This is the ladder by which you have descended and that is what Mr. Indrajit Gupta had mentioned. It is not that you have given small concessions to people who deserve and whose income is being eroded by an inflationary trend.

With regard to calculations, you have used a stick and that stick has helped you, to some extent, to get hidden and undisclosed wealth. But that stick is used in a selective manner. Why did you not use that stick in an effective manner against Jaipur Sugar in Andhra Pradesh whose income arrears run into millions of rupees. Then, against the time of voluntary disclosure, we had seen that your income tax officials caught hold of people red-handed and asked them to disclose their wealth voluntarily and they had become socially conscious capitalists. That is not the way. We do not agree with that approach. That is why Mr. Indrajit Gupta had said that we would not support your Budget unconditionally. This is a deficit Budget. I must say that the Finance Minister is trying to dupe the whole world by saying that there is a small deficit. If you take the words of our Finance Minister, Mr. Chairman, the Finance

Minister, while introducing the Budget had said as follows

"Budgetary deficit of Rs 490 crores could have been Rs 100 lower had we taken advantage of the special borrowing to that extent from the Reserve Bank of India envisaged in the original Budget."

Last year, the uncovered gap presented was much less but it increased to Rs 490 crores. Your suggestion, this year, is that you will borrow from the banks to the tune of Rs 450 crores. Last year, they claimed that they had taken Rs 100 crores the deficit would have been Rs 490 crores minus Rs 100 crores. If the same standard is applied you are taking Rs 480 crores from the banks then you add to it the uncovered deficit of Rs 320 crores that you are leaving. So the deficit by the end of this year, according to the Finance Minister's own logic, will stand at Rs 800 crores. That is why we say that this is a deficit Budget. But the Government is trying to dupe the people by not saying that fact. It will lead to inflationary situation in the country if no preventive measures are taken.

There are other aspects also. In a country like India where the Government often claims that they are building an egalitarian society and that, ultimately, they are taking the country to socialism, the direct taxes should be more and indirect taxes should come down proportionately. But what happens in our country is that direct taxes are increasing. The indirect taxation never comes down, the proportion is on the increase. When we oppose the concessions given to people in higher income brackets, the Government says that such high taxation rate would lead to evasion and also black money. We do not agree with that principle. We have made it clear many times. Take for example the United Kingdom, a country which often is quoted as an example of democracy and everything. Even there, today the people belong-

ing to the highest income bracket pay 80 per cent as tax. Here, you have reduced it to 66 per cent.

Last year, the Government brought another taxation measure on poor bidi industry. The bidi worker, the poorest of the poor is further taxed. But the Birsas and Tatas and other rich people are given relief. That should not be the approach. In our country, we are now in a better situation in relation to food. We hear very often about the bumper harvest and all that. But even today, we are living on imported food. What about the procurement? You are never reaching the target. You are still depending on imported food. You expect the foreign aid to cover your uncovered gap. You are supplying imported food through public distribution system.

My point is that when Emergency has been declared and the 20-point economic programme has been announced, the great expectations of the people have been aroused that this Government will take bold action, bold decisions by which the economic foundations on which the fascism has come up would be shattered. I am sorry to say that they are giving more and more concessions to those elements who create the danger of fascism in our country.

Then I should strike a note of warning that by emergency alone you will not be able to fight these reactionary forces. If you are to fight these reactionary forces, you must have a positive approach by which the socio-economic foundation of Fascism can be shattered. To that extent, the Government has failed. There is an economic survey spoken of and the strength of our economy lying in the strength of our public sector, but there is no talk of any nationalisation. Mr Ram Gopal Reddy speaks of the sugar barons and their difficulties. But why did the Government fail to nationalise the textile, jute and edible oil industries? Why could they not do it? And why is there no programme for massive construc-

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

'tion of houses for the poor to whom they are giving house-sites? Wherefrom can they build houses? And why is there no positive programme, though there are wishes expressed by the Minister, to fight unemployment? I also don't understand why there is no scheme for the Government to have a concrete programme. They have this 20-point programme; in June they claimed that the land-reforms will be completed and that the ceiling law will be implemented. But has it measured to what extent it has been successful? If it has not been successful, then the additional amount that you will invest in power generation etc. will only generate a kind of rural rich who, again, cannot be an asset to cur democracy and democratic system.

So, these are the points on which we disagree with this budget.

श्री कुशक बाकुला (सद्दाख) : नभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त-मन्त्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह जनता के लिए बड़ा लाभ-दायक बजट है—इसमें कोई श्रुवहा नहीं है। हमारी महान् नेता, प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने जो आपात स्थिति की बीचणा की उसके बाद इस देश में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। साथ साथ बीम सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाया जिसने हमारे देश को उन्नति के रास्ते पर चलने में बड़ी सहायता मिली। यह कदम एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है, इसके लिए मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी और वित्त मन्त्री जी का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

अब मैं अपने इलाके की तरफ वित्त मन्त्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस देश के उस राज्य से आता हूँ जिसको जम्मू कश्मीर राज्य कहते हैं। इस राज्य के तीन भाग हैं—जम्मू, कश्मीर और सद्दाख। इसमें जम्मू और कश्मीर का नाम तो आता है लेकिन सद्दाख का नाम भी नहीं आता। जम्मू कश्मीर के नाम से ही सब चलते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र का जिसना

विकास होना चाहिए उसका विकास नहीं हुआ है—इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मैं 1967 से इस सदन में बोल रहा हूँ। कई सस्व कमेट्री की ओर से यहां पर पत्राचार होने लगा यहां पर कोई जाता नहीं है। इसलिए यहां की जो सही रिपोर्टें हैं वह नहीं मिलती हैं। मन्त्री महोदय तो कोई यहां पत्राचार नहीं। प्रधान मन्त्री जी आई होंगी और डिफेंस में ताल्लुक रखने वाले मिनिस्टर आये होंगे लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र के विकास की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 68 करोड़ रुपए जम्मू कश्मीर के लिए मिले हैं उसमें से सद्दाख को कितना मिलेगा? जम्मू और सद्दाख के लोगों के कहने पर गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन मुकरर हुआ था। वह कहते थे जम्मू में ज्यादा खर्चा होता है, कश्मीर में उतना नहीं होता और सद्दाख में कुछ नहीं होता। दूसरी जगहों पर बड़े बड़े पुल बनते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां एक पुल भी नहीं बनता। हम लोगों ने आवाज उठाई तो उन्होंने गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन बैठा दिया। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये और जोर दिया कि सद्दाख के विकास पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आज जो रुपया केन्द्र से मिलता है, उसमें सद्दाख का कितना हिस्सा है, इसका उल्लेख न बजट में किया गया है और न ही वे हम को बतलाते हैं। जो पैसा केन्द्र से हमारे लिये दिया जाता है, वह कहा जाता है, किस काम पर खर्च होता है—कुछ मालूम नहीं होता। इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रिमण्डल की एक कमेट्री बनाई जाय जो हमारे मामलों की देखभाल करे।

17.00 hrs.

आप सब जानते हैं कि सद्दाख एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जगह है, हमारे सामने एक तरफ चाइना बैठा हुआ है, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान बैठा हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान

हमारा कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकता, लेकिन चाइना, जो हमारे सामने बैठा हुआ है, वहां बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स बन रहे हैं। इसके मुकाबले में यदि आप लद्दाख में देखें तो कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं—आप शुरू से लद्दाख की स्थिति को देखें 1953 के बाद वहां क्या हुआ, 1959 के बाद क्या हुआ, 1970 के बाद क्या हुआ—कोई भी विकास का काम नहीं हुआ। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लद्दाख 49000 वर्ग मील में फैला हुआ है, इस के चारों तरफ दुश्मन खड़े हुए हैं। लेह इसका डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड-क्वार्टर है, वहां में केवल 150 मील की दूरी पर चाइना बैठा हुआ है। उनके इलाके में जो तरक्की हो रही है, वह हम सुनते रहते हैं, उसका असर यद्यपि अभी हमारे लोगों पर नहीं पड़ा है, लेकिन पड़ सकता है। आज लद्दाख में सबसे पहले बिजली की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये—लेकिन ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। लद्दाख के तीन तहसील हैं—कारगिल, लेह और जंस्क। लेह और कारगिल में छोटे डीजल इंजिन हैं, जिनसे बिजली पैदा की जाती है, लेकिन एक दिन बिजली भानी है हमारे दिन नहीं भानी। एक पन-बिजली योजना—स्टकना प्रोजेक्ट आपने वहां पर शुरू किया, उसके लिये तीन करोड़ रुपये आपने खर्च किया, नहर भी बनाई गई, लेकिन पिछले साल 1975 में उस योजना को बन्द कर दिया गया। पहले तो हमारे यहां कोई योजना ही शुरू नहीं होती, अगर कोई शुरू होती है तो हम तरह से उसको बीच में ही रोक दिया जाता है। इसके बारे में मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी, होम मिनिस्टर साहब और पन्त जी से मिला। उनसे चालू करने के लिये निवेदन किया, लेकिन अभी तक उसको चालू नहीं किया गया। कहते हैं कि एक दूसरी योजना—उपशी प्रोजेक्ट शुरू किया जायेगा। इस पर सी काफ़ी रुपया खर्च होगा। स्टकना योजना पर 40 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा, इसलिये इसको अभी बन्द कर दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—स्टकना योजना भी तो आपके

इंजीनियरों ने बनाई थी, इसमें क्या कमी है, इस पर तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद रोक देना कहां तक उचित है। आपसे मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस पर फौरन गौर करें और इसको चालू कराने की कृपा करें।

[SHRI C. M. STEPHEN in the Chair]

17.03 hrs.

आप देखिये—जगह जगह पुल बनाये जाते हैं, करोड़ों रुपया पुलों पर खर्च होता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां एक भी पुल नहीं बनाया गया। जो कुछ पुल बने हैं वे मिलिट्री ने आपसे लाभ की दृष्टि से बनाये हैं। यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां पैसे की कमी है, लेकिन बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कहा गया है कि देश में बिजली का जाल बिछा देंगे, यह विकास लद्दाख में भी होना चाहिये। वहां बिजली की जो एक योजना थी, वह भी बन्द कर दी। कारगिल में ज्यादा मुसलमान रहते हैं, बड़ा गरीब इलाका है, वहां शुरू दरिया पर पन बिजली की एक स्कीम थी, लेकिन वह स्कीम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहनी है कि वह स्कीम जेरे गौर है। जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार तो देखती नहीं, हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार भी लद्दाख की तरफ नहीं देखती। अगर इसी तरह से लद्दाख की अच-हेलना हुई तो इसका खराब असर हो सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि स्टकना पन बिजली प्रोजेक्ट को आप पूरा करें। हो सकता है कि उससे लिफ्ट इरिगेशन न हो, लेकिन हमें बिजली तो मिल सकती है। आप कहते हैं कि डीजल इंजन लगाने ताथिक हर गांव को बिजली मिल सके। मैंने इस बारे में कश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री से निवेदन किया तो वह कहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार पैसा नहीं दे रही है, हम क्या करें। और जब यहां कहते हैं तो हमको जवाब मिलता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर रही है। तो हम किससे कहें। इसलिये

[श्री कुशक बाकुला]

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे जिले में एक, दो जगह पर बिजली से बड़े प्रोजेक्ट लगा दें जिससे लहाख की तरक्की हो सके। वहाँ तरक्की न होने का सबसे बड़ा कारण बिजली का न होना है।

दूसरी बात यह कहनी है, मैंने पहले भी बिजुत मन्त्री जी से निवेदन किया था कि लेह मे आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र है, वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को पूरा अलाउन्स नहीं मिल रहा है, जबकि कश्मीर सरकार के कर्मचारियों को जो लेह में रहते हैं, उनको 75 परसेंट अलाउन्स मिलता है 6 महीने के लिये क्योंकि वह इलाका काफ़ी ठंडा है। लेकिन आकाशवाणी के लोगो को नहीं मिल रहा है। आपको इस बारे में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक बिचार करना चाहिये जिससे उन लोगो को भी 75 परसेंट अलाउन्स मिल सके। जो लोग आकाशवाणी में काम करते हैं उनको सुबह 6, 7 बजे से रात के 10 बजे तक काम करना होता है, और लहाख ऐसी जगह है जो काफ़ी ठंडी है, इसलिये उनको जाड़े का अलाउन्स जरूर मिलना चाहिये। वहाँ एक बुडिस्ट फ़ैलोशिप स्कूल है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का है, वहाँ लोगो को अलाउन्स मिल रहा है 75 परसेंट लेकिन आकाशवाणी के कर्मचारियों को नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन को भी मिलना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां इन्कम टैक्स लग रहा है। जबकि वहाँ बड़े बड़े व्यापारी नहीं हैं, चाहे वह लोकल हों या नान-लोकल। वह सब छोटे छोटे व्यापारी हैं, इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि उन लोगो पर 4, 5 साल तक कोई इन्कम टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये। वहाँ कोई व्यापारी इतना बड़ा नहीं है कि जो टैक्स की बोरी करे। मैंने इस बारे में दरबारात की हुई है और मुझे आशा है कि आप उस पर जरूर गौर करेंगे ताकि लहाख में 4, 5 साल तक इन्कम टैक्स न लगे।

आपको लहाख का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिये क्योंकि पास में ही चाइनीज बौटे हुए हैं। आपने 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम में कहा है कि पिछड़े इलाकों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा। हमारा लहाख सबसे पहले पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है हर क्षेत्र में। लेकिन फिर भी उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। यह बड़े धरुसोस की बात है। हमारा लहाख गेड्यूल ट्राइव और गेड्यूल एरिया में नहीं आता। मैं जब से इन सदन में आया हूँ नब से बराबर कह रहा हूँ कि लहाख को गेड्यूल ट्राइव और गेड्यूल एरिया घोषित करना चाहिये। ऐसा हो जाने से हमारे लोगो को बहुत सी सुविधायें मिलने लगेंगी जिनको प्राप्त करके वह भागे बढ सकते हैं। हमारे लोग पढ़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको सुविधायें नहीं मिल रही हैं। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि लहाख को गेड्यूल ट्राइव और गेड्यूल एरिया घोषित किया जाये, और साथ ही दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि सेप्टल गवर्नमेंट की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो लहाख की समस्याओ को अच्छी तरह से देखे और उनका हल सुझाये।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): While thanking each of the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion, with your permission, I would like to focus the attention of the House to another aspect. I think it is only natural that each of the hon. Members should make a plea for greater expenditure and budgeting for their own particular areas so that the country as a whole can prosper and go faster with an accelerated speed towards our economic goals. We need resources for all these purposes and how far we have been able to meet them depends upon various reasons. But we have to accept the fact that the nation as a whole will have to prosper and the regional imbalances and disparities should be brought down to the maximum extent.

Here, apart from direct taxes as also indirect taxation, there is another instrument of saving to which I would like to take the attention of the hon. House.

These instruments like the insurance schemes and national savings scheme have been able to mop up the savings of the people and how these savings are being utilised for more fruitful purposes for which we need money whether it be the insurance or the life insurance or the national savings, I would like to say, each of these has been contributing its humble mite in the larger task of national development and for building up a stronger India which thinks not only of the urban masses but very much more of the rural areas and which thinks of the common man as a whole and which has tried to implement the policies which have been enunciated recently in the 20-point economic programme. The very concept for which insurance was nationalised and much earlier life insurance was nationalised and one of the main objectives was that the regional disparity must be obviated to the maximum extent and the policy holders' money should not only yield the maximum return but at the same time, it should subserve the common man's interest. We find according to the investment pattern of the LIC, a large proportion of the money has been phased out in such a manner that either through the central government securities through the Central Government securities much of the money really goes in building up the basic sections which are necessary for the total economy as a whole. Therefore, we help irrigation, power or housing or any of these schemes aimed to help people in the rural areas. So, it has been the endeavour and constant endeavour of the LIC that more and more money goes not only to these traditional things but also non-traditional things and mostly to the rural sector which has great potentialities and that way a larger amount of money has been put into the 20-point programme recently.

Without taking much time of the House, I would like to point out some of the recent achievements though I am very much aware of the shortcomings. I think we have to see these things very carefully wherever the difficulties lie, wherever some anomalies lie or wherever delay lies either in claims or in some other things, we have to sort them out and see that the service is improved. By and large, we see that the number of policies now is much greater than it was sometime back and because of the acute inflationary trends sometime back there was a set back last year, but with the proclamation of emergency, there is a greater discipline all round the country, there is a greater punctuality and a greater determination and with the co-operation of all involved we find that there has been a reduction in the expense ratio and as such, I think there has been an overall improvement. The number of policies both individual and group has gone up and the very fact that the group insurance now covers more than 11 lakhs of people, people who really belong to the weaker sections, is itself a service and it really shows how the savings of the people can really be utilised for the benefit of the common man. Much of these policies embraces those who are in hazardous professions and also members of the Armed Forces. The new Grihalaxmi policy was started last year, thanks much to the imagination of our Finance Minister and the LIC itself.

We find that the International Women's Year saw the bringing in of another new policy which will cover non-earning women who have to fall back upon bad days in the absence of their husbands who, unfortunately are no more sometimes. Grihalaxmi Policy will also come to the succour of the needy class of people—widows, ladies in the old age, when they reach 55 and above. This is in the form of Annuity scheme and, therefore, I think there should be benefit from it.

[Smt Sushila Rohatgi]

There has been rise in D A in the last couple of years. Thank God, it is no more now. We find it is not possible to increase bonus. For some time it has been made stagnant. Sometimes, Members do ask very legitimate questions, why there should not be rise in bonus or reduction in bonus.

SHRI R S PANDEY Taking into account the commercial rate of interest, you are giving Rs 17/ per thousand in order to make the policy more attractive. If you make it attractive by offering more profit, it will produce wonderful result.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI This is the point which I am stressing. The hon. member has caught the point. I am always open to any suggestion that the hon. members may throw and it is entirely our endeavour that we should make the policy more attractive. We have also to see that the premium is also reduced. This will make it more attractive. Since emergency we are glad to note that there has been reduction in expense ratio and we think by and by there will be better days for the LIC policy holders.

On 31-3-1975 total amount for Housing stood at Rs 410 crores. Indirectly, it also flows in various channels. With the vigorous drive that has been made recently to cut down the claims and to remove delays etc. we find that economy has been brought to a certain level. I think with all these factors, there will be better future.

About GIC only a couple of years back 100 insurance companies were taken over, many of them not Indian. It took a little time and it may have taken a little longer for rationalisation of pay scales and service conditions. Now things have started doing well. This year it has shown very good profit. In a couple of years it may speak volumes for the Corporation. As such the main concern of the Government at present is how the GIC can expand to the Crop Insurance Scheme. This is being studied in great depth and

an Institute in Lonewala, Maharashtra, has been given this task. As it is, 7 schemes have already been taken up under Crop Insurance, mostly wheat, potato. We find there are other States like UP who want it in Sugar Cane, Himachal Pradesh wants it in apple. We are awaiting a report in this which will give us sufficient insight and a comprehensive picture as to how to make it at a wider & viable scale.

Another feature which speaks well for the GIC is the recent introduction or expansion of the Cattle Insurance Scheme. I think this is on a very modest scale. Personally, I feel, there is much scope for it. The income was fixed at Rs 1 crore. This has been accepted and we are at a stage that we can take it up at a much faster pace.

Another policy which GIC will be inaugurating on 31st of this month for the poor persons Janta Accident Policy. Though we have already a policy like this we find in this that the premium will not only be less but the benefits also will be more. In case of any accident or death or loss of eyes or limb, God forbid, in case of insurance for Rs 10,000 for the loss of one limb it will be in a graded way it will bring some relief to the commuters or those who go by buses and other things in the streets. These are some of the attempts and even on the Agriculture side we find pump sets are also insured. Rs 60 a year as premium can be paid on a set costing Rs 1500. This has already made an indent on the rural economy.

These are some of the steps to see that our insurance money that is being used is utilised for the common man and with the bias on the rural areas.

Apart from that, Sir, we find that much of the money also goes even into the G I C, in other words, for business, because earlier it was confined mostly to the urban and to the affluent section but with the focus on the non-traditional items the other aspect is also not suffering and I am happy to tell the House that the reputation or image built by the G I C is not only

applauded here but it is being applauded even abroad. At a recent session of UNCTAD we have received good comments from them, especially in the Fire Protection Week or Seminar that was held in Bombay recently which I personally attended. It was attended by many people from outside with good experience. Therefore, insurance education, insurance facility and insurance knowledge in general in India have been appreciated even by people outside. The money which comes from the policyholders is really attempted to be put in the right channels and therefore I would like to draw the attention of the House to this point. Of course there may be some shortcomings and we may be going slow. We do want to go much faster and especially in regard to the Crop Insurance there are many factors to be taken into account and once this report comes out I hope we will be able to make decision on those lines.

About small savings, I wish to say this. It is called 'Small Savings' only in name but its content is something very big. Now, I would like to pose one question on this. At a time when there was raging inflation, when there were refugees of about a crore in the country, when there was drought, in the fourth plan, against a target of Rs. 769 crores the small savings movement was able to collect Rs. 1384 crores. Therefore, I am saying, this is the fantastic importance of this movement. The only thing is, people are not giving due attention. With only 7 per cent of the population being covered by this scheme we were able to collect so much. Therefore my humble plea to the Members of the House who represent the country as a whole is this that during the course of their addresses from various platforms and meetings, whichever community they address, if they could just highlight the importance of this movement which is known as the savings movement I think this will be one of the biggest resource mobilisation in our country also.

We have a strength of 10 crore of students in the country right from the secondary stage to the university stage and if only each of the student could collect one rupee a month we can make a tremendous success. I know with the subsistence level, poverty line etc., they cannot do it and about 40 per cent might find it very difficult. But there is also the upper strata who can easily save Rs. 5 a month and the average could work out to one rupee a month. I am sure it will easily fetch Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 crores a year which will come to the exchequer which could be used for development purposes of this country. This is one appeal I would like to emphasise. This is one way of raising our resources and this is one way in which our resources could be mobilised and harnessed for use in the priority sectors. With these words I close.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps this is the only budget after John Mathai's Budget that deserves congratulations. All sections of the people in this country have complimented the Finance Minister for his realistic budget. The Prime Minister has won military victory against Pakistan. She has won political victory against her opponents in the party. Now she is fighting her battle on the economic front and I think she has found a very good field-marshal in Mr. Subramaniam. I have not much time at my disposal and so I am trying to give only points.

Regarding income-tax I am very happy that he has reduced the highest slab from 77 to 66 per cent. I think the richer classes should understand this welcome step and they should have the wisdom now not to avoid any taxes, not to dodge any taxes, but try to bring all their transactions in their books. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the necessity to bring in more and more people under the income-tax net. Now lakhs of people who should pay income-tax are not paying it, self-employed

[Shri G. Viswanathan]
persons, workshop owners, mechanics and so many other people. For this I would like the Finance Minister to see that all the cash transactions should be reduced to the minimum and the entire transactions are done through cheques and drafts. Then only the income of the individual could be found out.

For this we will require more banks. I was fortunate enough to hear the Minister of State, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. He was telling us that the rural banks are going to come. The question is 'When?' As early as possible either you should open the rural banks or open the branches of the commercial banks in the rural areas so that the people in the villages can be compelled to have their dealings in cheques and drafts and not in cash. Only then you can widen your tax net. At present—because of certain measures to save the debtors in the rural areas—the rural credit is completely frozen. I want the Finance Minister to take urgent steps to provide credit to the rural people. Although I do not have much faith in cooperative banks, even the cooperative banks are not giving jewel loans. I want the commercial banks to serve the people in the rural areas.

Again talking about the nationalised banks I want to know from the Minister as to why those banks which have crossed the Rs. 50 crore limit have not been nationalised. We have laid down the policy that those banks whose assets cross the Rs. 50 crore mark will be nationalised. I want the Government to take immediate steps to nationalise all such banks and afterwards the Act should be so amended that in future any bank which crosses the Rs. 50 crore mark may be automatically nationalised just by an executive order and you need not have to come before the House for that.

As far as the bank loans are concerned I am pained to see that the industrial sector corners about 57 per cent of the bank loans and the agricultural sector gets only 9 per

cent. I think the Finance Minister and his able deputies should concentrate on this and at least one-third or one-fourth of the bank loans should go to the agricultural sector.

As far as the food front is concerned we are in a very happy position this year but as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned Government has stopped procurement. There are a number of farmers who want to sell but there is nobody to purchase. The Food Corporation of India or the State Civil Supplies have purchased grains but there are no storage facilities and you can find thousands of tonnes of food-grains lying on the roads. I want the Government to take immediate measures to create storage facilities in the country so that we can build a heavy buffer stock.

The relief which the Finance Minister has given in many of the excise duties and other sectors has really given relief to the common man and especially the middle-class. There is a criticism that this concession should not have been given. I think, Sir, we have slowly moved our economy and we should reach the 'take-off' stage so that the poor class may slowly become middle-class. No doubt, this budget is aiming at the accelerated growth of our economy and I am happy that this year our growth rate has gone to 6 per cent. I hope next year when the budget is presented, we will be one of the few countries in Asia that will compete successfully with the other countries of the West as far as economic growth is concerned.

MR CHAIRMAN I want to make a request. I have got before me a list of 20 more hon. Members and if everybody took only five minutes, meeting could be accommodated.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali). The budget takes six months to prepare and you want us to speak only for five minutes? How can one speak for five minutes on a budget which takes six months to prepare?

AN HON. MEMBER: At least ten minutes each.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are already short of time ; let not even this available time be wasted on this matter. I was only giving an indication to the House, which was already given, that hon. Members may confine their remarks strictly to points. Unless hon. Members co-operate, I will not be able to complete the list.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मञ्जरीशहर) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस 1976-77 के सामान्य बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत दिनों के बाद यह पहली बार देखने में आया कि किसी प्रकार का नया टैक्स नहीं लगा बल्कि कुछ मामलों में छूट ही दी गई। कृषि की उन्नति के लिए सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाने के लिए और बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जिसकी वजह से पिछले वर्षों में काफी परेशानी किसानों को हो गई थी, विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और भूमि की सिंचाई की काफी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। उर्वरक के मूल्य में भी कुछ कमी का संकेत दिया गया है जिसका हार्दिक स्वागत किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में एक शंका पैदा हो गई है। आम तौर से किसानों में चर्चा रही है कि अभी तक सरकार ने अन्न के भावों का निर्धारण नहीं किया है, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि आगे चल कर जिस मूल्य पर आज तक किसानों का गल्ला लिया जा रहा था जो वैसे ही उनकी समझ से कम दाम था, कहीं उससे भी कम दाम न किया जाय, इसकी बड़ी भारी शंका पैदा हो गई है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि किसानों का लागत मूल्य देख कर वीज का दाम, खाद, सिंचाई, जिसका रेट पिछले दिनों काफी बढ़ा है और मजदूरी का मूल्य, यह सब कुछ देख कर अगर मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाय तो उससे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। अन्यथा हमने देखा है कि बहुत से किसानों

ने गेहूँ का बोना कम कर दिया है, दूसरी खेती की तरफ वह झुके हैं।

इस साल हमारी तरफ आलू का उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ लेकिन वह इतना सस्ता जा रहा है कि पांच किलो, छः किलो प्रति रुपये की बिक्री हो रही है। यद्यपि सरकार ने घोषणा की कि वह 45 रुपये क्विंटल तक आलू खरीदेगी लेकिन यहां कहां हो रहा है और किस किस आलू की खरीद हो रही है इसकी जानकारी नहीं लगी। आम तौर से हमारे यहां पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाजार में चार पांच किलो प्रति रुपये आलू बिक रहा है। इस तरह से किसानों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है बल्कि उनको एक निराशा सी हो रही है। असल में अगर किसान सुखी नहीं रहेगा, किसान की हालत अच्छी नहीं रहेगी तो देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बड़ा बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। सरकार को इस बात पर ध्यान देना ही चाहिए।

आशा की गई है कि रबी की फसल अच्छी होगी। देखने में रबी की फसल जैसी थी लगे बड़ी भारी आशा थी लेकिन इस बीच में सुखा हवा ऐसी बही है कि जिसने देखते देखते फसल को सुखा दिया है और इसका असर फसल पर पड़ेगा। देखने में चाहे भले ही लगता हो कि पैदावार अच्छी हो रही है लेकिन खलिहान में उस तरह अन्न की पैदावार नहीं मिलने वाली है जैसी कि उम्मीद की जाती है। इसलिए इस पर भी हमें बड़ी भारी आशा बांध करके ऐसा नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि अन्न का उत्पादन बहुत हो रहा है और उससे हम बहुत आशावित हो जायं।

एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी गल्ले की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार बाहर से गल्ला मंगाती थी और अब काफी भण्डार अन्न का अपनी

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

आवश्यकता के लिए बना हुआ है। जगह जगह गोदाम बन रहे हैं, जगह जगह खरीद भी हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सरकार किमान से उसके लगान के रूप में, मिचाई के रूप में उर्वरक के दाम के रूप में गल्ले की उगाही करती तो किमान को भी लाभ होता, किसान को भी आसानी होती उसे भ्रदा करने में और सरकार को गल्ला संग्रह करने में भी कं ह परेशानी नहीं होती। सारी मशीनरी सरकार की काम कर रही है लेकिन पना नहीं सरकार का ध्यान दम तरफ क्यों नहीं जा रहा है? सदन में इस तरह की बात उठाई गई और और भी बहुत से लोगों ने इस नरफ ध्यान दिया। अगर भण्डार बनाना है, गल्ला खरीदना है और विमान में ही खरीदना है तो फिर क्यों न किसान में जो कुछ वसूल किया जाये वह गल्ले के रूप में ही लिया जाये ताकि किमान को भी आसानी हो और सरकार का भी संग्रह करने में सुविधा रहे। इस प्रकार अच्छी तरह से भण्डार बनाया जाये। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विशेष ध्यान दे और इस बात को व्यवस्था करे कि किमान में जा कुछ लिया जाये, लगान के रूप में या किसी दूसरे रूप में लेना हो, वह गल्ले के रूप में ही लिया जाये।

बिजली के रेट तो बढ़ाये गए, सिंचाई के रेट भी बढ़ाये गए हैं जिससे किसान के लागत खर्च में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और उसके हिमाब में, जो सरकारी रेट तय हुआ है, किसान को क्या कीयन मिलती है। इस बात पर सरकार चाहे और किसी दृष्टिकोण से विचार न भी करे लेकिन सरकार के पास बहुत से फार्म हैं जहां पर अच्छा उत्पादन किया जाता है, बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञ वहां पर हैं वहां पर लागत खर्च निकाल लिया जाये और देखा जाये कि अनाज का क्या भाव पड़ता है और फिर वही भाव किसानों के लिए तय कर दिया जाये। जैसे न तो किसान उस तरह से मेहनत कर सकता है

और न उतनी सुविधायें ही उसके पास हैं जिससे उस सीमा तक वह भ्रदा का उत्पादन कर सके फिर भी यदि इस प्रकार से भ्रदा का भाव तय कर दिया जायेगा तो किसान को संतोष होगा।

ग्रामीण भद्रों में राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों के द्वारा सहायता देने की बात कहीं गई है लेकिन अनेक कारणों से इसका माभ अभी तक किसान उठा नहीं सके हैं। मैं चाहूंगा सरकार अभी स्थिति पैदा करे जिससे वास्तव में किसान इन बैंकों का लाभ उठा सकें और महाजनों के बंगुन से छुटकारा पायें।

किसानों की भाय का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बैल खरीदने में खर्च होता है क्योंकि अभी सब जगह ट्रैक्टर नहीं है। जो ट्रैक्टर हैं वह बड़ बड़े होते हैं। इसलिए छोटी कीयन वाले ट्रैक्टर बनाये जायें जो कि छोटे छोटे किसानों के लिए, जिनकी होल्डिंग्स छोटी होनी जा रही हैं, उपयोगी हो सके।

इस बात की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी तक ज्पादातर काम बैलों से लिया जाता है। मैं देश के और हिस्सों की बात तो नहीं कह सकना लेकिन हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में यह हालत है कि अगर बैल मर जाना है तो आम तौर पर जो पहले मुर्दा जानवर उठाते थे उन्होंने उठाना बन्द कर दिया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि मर जानवर इधर-उधर फेंक दिए जाने हैं जिससे एक तो गन्दगी पैदा होती है और दूसरे हमारे देश में चमड़े की जो इतनी जरूरत है और विदेशों में भी बिक्री भेजा जाता है उसका नुकसान हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी स्तर पर कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि

उसका लाभ किसान को भी मिले और जो हमारे यहां चमड़े का नुकसान हो रहा है उसको बचाया जाये।

मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर से मुल्तानपुर, जौनपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कोई नये उद्योग-धंधे नहीं खुले हैं। इस क्षेत्र की आबादी बड़ी घनी है और उसका दारोमदार खेती पर ही है। चाहे मजदूर के रूप में, छोटे छोटे कान्तकार के रूप में लोग अपना गुजारा करते हैं या फिर नौकरी चाकरी के लिए कहीं बाहर चले जाते हैं। आजकल नौकरी की हालत यह है कि लोग कलकत्ता और बम्बई से नौकरी छोड़ कर चले आ रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में जबतक उस क्षेत्र में छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के नये उद्योग-धंधे खड़े नहीं होंगे तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस तरह का कुछ काम शुरू भी हुआ है लेकिन जौनपुर, मुल्तानपुर और प्रतापगढ़ उससे बिल्कुल वंचित है। इस बात को तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। बहुत से ऐसे पेड़ हैं जिनके बीज से तेल निकाला जाता है और वह बड़े काम का होता है लेकिन उसको उपेक्षा हुई है। उसको तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसकी तरफ भी देना चाहिए।

सरकार ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक उन्नति का जो प्रयास किया है उसमें भूमिहीनों को जिनके पास निवास नहीं है भूमि दी जा रही है। खेती के लिए भी उनको भूमि दी जा रही है। शराबबंदी के लिए बारह सूत्री कार्यक्रम बना है लेकिन उस कार्यक्रम पर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

यहां शराब का खूब प्रचार हो रहा है। यह ठीक है कि सरकार को इससे कर के रूप में कुछ आमदनी हो जाती है,

लेकिन शराब पीने वाले इस तरह का अनाचार, झगड़ा फ़िसाद करते हैं कि उन से सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए पुलिस का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है। इस लिए आप शराब बन्दी की दिशा में अधिक प्रयास करें तो इसमें सन्देह नहीं की आमदनी में जरूर कुछ कमी होगी, लेकिन देश में अमन और शान्ति कायम रखने में जो खर्चा होता है, उसमें जरूर कमी आ जायेगी।

एक बात में बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं—इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि सरकार बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है, लेकिन जो हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति है, उस शिक्षा का केवल यह परिणाम निकला है कि लोग शिक्षित हो जाने के बाद खेती के या दूसरे काम नहीं कर सकते, वे केवल नौकरी कर सकते हैं या उन की नौकरी करने की आदत पड़ जाती है। इस कारण से बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है, क्योंकि नौकरी मिल नहीं पाती है। ऐसे लोगों को काम पर लगाने की कोई ठोस योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। ऐसे पड़े लिखे लोगों को काम न मिलने से वे गलत रास्तों पर जा रहे हैं, आप देखेंगे कि बहुत सी चोरियां और डकैतियों में पड़े लिखे लोग पाये गये हैं। इस लिए बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को ठोस उपाय करने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस वजह का समर्थन करता हूं।

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kut-
ch) : Sir, generally the budget is the reflection of the fiscal policy of the government, i.e. the economic policy prevailing in the country. We know

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta]

since independence we are following a policy of mixed economy in this country. Today everybody is saying that it is a very good budget, but it has to remain consistent with the policy of mixed economy, which is the basic policy of the government. The test of the cake is in the eating. I ask the Finance Minister, after 23 years of independence, where has it led us to? Has the percentage of people living below the poverty increased or decreased? Has the percentage of people selling their blood and body for their maintenance increased or decreased? Everybody is praising the budget, but where does it lead to?

It is said that the plan outlay has been increased by 31 per cent. It is very good investment, but what about the distribution of this outlay, which is most important? In the fourth plan, Rs 42,000 crores were invested for development out of which Rs. 33,000 crores or 80 per cent went to the urban areas with big industries which give 8 per cent of our national income and 10 per cent employment whereas only Rs 9,000 crores or 20 per cent went to rural areas which give 80 per cent of our national income and 50 per cent of the employment. There is so much increase in generation of electricity, but what about the distribution? 80 per cent of it goes to urban areas and just 20 per cent to rural areas. We hear everybody on the treasury benches shouting about the rural areas. I would like to ask the Finance Minister: what is the distribution of the 31 per cent that has increased the plan outlay? We are taking measures, I do not doubt that. But at the same time, we shout at the top of our voice that we want to reduce the disparity, we want to narrow down the gulf between man and man in India. Does this Budget lead us anywhere? Sir, this Budget, as I told you, is basically faithful to the mixed economy that is prevailing over here. I support this Budget because it is faithful to the policy. I will give you one example. In 1973-74 the textile industry was

asked to produce standard cloth. They did not produce anything. They paid their penalties. But what was their profit? Their profit was Rs. 83 or 87 crores. Nobody talked to the textile industry as to what they should do, but the Government increased to double the price of the standard cloth. So, the ultimate motive to give cheaper cloth to the people was marred. Similarly, look at 1973-74. We were giving development rebate. The Finance Minister, Mr. Chavan, over here declared that that was abolished. But next year, along with the development grant, depreciation allowance was given and thus Rs. 35 crores were just given to them as gift to these people. This year also plenty of relief is given to them. This thing goes on.

If we really want to change, as it is called fight against economy of India two steps, according to me, will be just sufficient. India's real wealth is its manpower. How many man-hours we are wasting today? Crores of rupees worth of man-hours we are wasting daily and not per year or anything. Unfortunately, unemployment increases. Why not divert our economy so that compulsory employment should be the main thing and every able-bodied man must be utilised for development purposes. It will have social advantage also. Then, smuggling will go away, begging will go away and prostitution will go away. If every man has to work, it will give more production and more development. China has shown us the way. It is a phobia to us if we speak about China. There was no money. It was the poorest country the world has ever seen. On top of it, they were opium eaters. Mao has said only one sentence: "Give me the multitude of the man and I will revolutionise China: I will give China the bread it wants". We are not utilising our man power, that is the main difficulty.

After manpower, second is water—river water. What is the plan of distribution? How much river water we are utilising? China is utilising 66 per cent of their waters but we are utilising only 10 per cent. I come from an

area which is absolutely drought stricken. I know the pangs of the drought; I know the difficulties of the people and that is why I say; why Narmada water is being wasted? Thousand of cusses of water is being wasted daily.

Emergency is there. It has brought wonderful results. Here is our leader who is very dynamic. She has taken all possible steps today. Why not the machinery, the Finance Department, should go and suggest that this manpower should be utilised and that water should be utilised?

Now, the last but not the least thing. Why do not you confiscate gold? Why do not you stop public circulation of the gold.

Only 37 lakhs of people pay income tax today. In India, only 37 lakhs of people, out of a population of 60 crores—not even 1 per cent pay income-tax. How many people will be affected? All the problems relating to inflation will be solved within 24 hours. Government can take all the money that it wants. Here are heaps of money. Government should take them. These are the only two steps. The disease is a very serious one. In India, people below the poverty line are gradually increasing in number. What are the measures taken? I was shocked to learn that the Bihar Government has passed a law saying that the accessories and parts required for the industries located in that State would be used only which are maintained by the factories located there. I want to ask the Central Government: do the public sector projects located in Bihar, belong only to Bihar? They belong to the whole of India. They can be used for the benefit of the whole of India. Similarly, I am shocked at the theory that only the sons of the soil should work there. It is a parochial outlook. Lastly, about textiles. The excise duty on the printing made on clothes has been increased, from 7½ per cent to 12 per cent. I think that somebody sitting somewhere in the Secretariat has got a naughty idea about it. They

think that rich people wear clothes having more of colour in them. Contrary is the case. The more gaudy the colour of the cloth is, more will the poor people wear it. Moreover, who runs these factories? In some areas one or two persons print on the cloth. They just sell it; Government have increased the duty on such clothes. On the other hand, they have given relief on clothes made for rich people who make huge profits.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Rajasthan is also affected.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Yes, It is a home industry. It is the only small industry which has been subjected to excise duty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mehta, please wind up.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I am just winding up. This is political budget. When Gandhiji wanted to fight the British, he sought cooperation from everybody. We in India want to fight reactionary and fissiparous tendencies. I, therefore, support this budget and appeal to everybody to stand hind it. All are happy. We will be able to remove these fissiparous tendencies.

श्री अमरनाथ बिस्मिलकार (चंडीगढ़) :

सभापति जी, जो बजट इस सवाल का पेश हुआ है यहाँ पर सभी सदस्यों ने उसका समर्थन किया है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में इमर्जेन्सी के बाद जो एक तरह का अनुशासन पूर्व शुरु हुआ उसके अनुकूल बिल्कुल यह बजट है।

हमें इस बात की ख़शी है कि पहले जो हम यह महसूस करने थे कि इकोनोमी पर गवर्नमेंट का कन्ट्रोल बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुका है, आज इस बजट से ऐसा महसूस होता है कि हमारी इकोनोमी पर गवर्नमेंट का पूरा कन्ट्रोल है और यह पूरी उसके ग्रिप में है और हमारे जित

[श्री अमर नाथ बिष्टालंकार]

मंत्री जी इस बात के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं।

हमारा देश पहले इन्फ्लेशन का शिकार था और दूसरे देश भी इन्फ्लेशन के शिकार हैं लेकिन आज हमारे देश ने इस पर काबू पाया है और आज वह स्थिति नहीं है जोकि पहले थी। आज बहुत सी चीजों के, जोकि ग्राम लोगों की चीज हैं, दाम गिर रहे हैं। यहां पर जो ब्लैंक मार्केट चलता था और यह कहा जाता था कि एक ओपन मार्केट है और दूसरा ब्लैंक मार्केट है, उस ब्लैंक मार्केट का कन्ट्रोल आज खत्म हो गया है और आज ब्लैंक मार्केट हमारी इकोनोमी को कन्ट्रोल नहीं करता है बल्कि आज गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में पूरा कन्ट्रोल है। हमारी एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ रही हैं और हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है।

हमारे विरोधी दल के कुछ भाइयों ने सुबह कहा कि बहुत से लोग अन्दर हैं और बाहर हैं। कोई अन्दर है या बाहर, यह सवाल नहीं है। देखना यह चाहिये कि आखिरी जनता खुश है, जनता सन्तुष्ट है या नहीं है। जनता से आप बातें करें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जनता सन्तुष्ट है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने देश में ऐसा युग आरम्भ किया है जिस में एक गरीब आदमी दुखी आदमी मससूस करता है कि उसे भी राहत मिलने वाली है उसके दिन भी फिरने वाले हैं, उनके भी भले दिन आने हैं और उसके लिए प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। ठीक है कि एक दम तमाम दुख दूर नहीं किए जा सकते हैं, तमाम आसू, एक दिन में पोंछे नहीं जा सकते हैं। लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जिस दिशा में हम जा रहे हैं जिस तरह से तेजी

से प्रगति कर रहे हैं, हम लोगों के अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं जो एक नया युग आरम्भ हुआ है उसके अनुकुल में समझता हूँ कि यह बजट है और इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

यह ठीक है कि कीमते कुछ घटी हैं। लेकिन और भी कुछ बातें हैं जिन की तर्फ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। उसके लिए ज्यादा प्रयत्न होने चाहिये। ग्राम लोगों के उपयोग की चीजों के दाम कम होने चाहियें। कुछ के कम हुए हैं लेकिन कुछ की कीमते बढ़ी भी जा रही हैं। आपको देखना चाहिए कि कौन सी शक्तियाँ के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। आलू की कीमते कुछ बढ़ी हैं, प्याज की बढ़ी हैं, फूल की, ईंधन की, पाबर की बढ़ी हैं। ये चीजें ग्राम लोगों के इन्फ्लेशन की हैं। इनके दाम भी कम होने चाहिए।

यहां यह सवाल उठा है कि बजट मध्यम वर्ग या नीचे वर्ग या छोटे आदमी को राहत कम अनुपात में दी गई है और जो ज्यादा धनी वर्ग है उसको राहत ज्यादा अनुपात में दी गई है। मुखर्जी साहब ने इसका उत्तर दे दिया है। उनसे मैं कुछ-कुछ सन्तुष्ट हूँ। लेकिन एक बात को फिर से देखना चाहिए। उनको जो राहत दी गई है उसका एक कारण यह हो सकता है कि पहले वाले वर्षों में हमारा जो इनकम टैक्स लगाने का तरीका था उसके अन्दर उन पर ज्यादा रेट से लगाया गया हो और नीचे वालों पर कम रेट से। अब चूंकि उनको ज्यादा कुछ कर्षण दिया गया है इस बास्ते हमें महसूस होता है कि हमने ज्यादा राहत उनको दे दी है और नीचे वालों को कम दी है हाथ्यकि हमने बरफ़ी

का तरीका अख्तियार किया है। लेकिन मझे यज्ञ नहीं है कि उनको ज्यादा राहत दी गई है या कम। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम यह देखें कि वे हमारे क्राव में हैं या नहीं हैं। क्या धनी वर्ग गवर्नमेंट की लगाम खींचने में समर्थ ना नहीं है? क्या वह पूरी तरह से हमारी कंट्रोल में है, क्या गवर्नमेंट के डिजिटल में वह बहुर तो नहीं चला जाएगा? पहले की तरह पूरी और बिल्कल खुली छूट उसको नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब ऐसी बात नहीं है और इसका मझे पूरा यकीन है कि आप ऐसा अब होने भी नहीं देंगे।

वैल्यू टैक्स में भी आपने कमी की है। आपने हिन्द अनाडिवाडिड फैमली के लिए सीमा का 2 लाख से घटा करके 1 लाख कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह 2 लाख ही रहनी ना अच्छा होना कि कम सघन वालों को ज्यादा राहत मिल सकती।

इसी तरह से इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट को 8 हजार के बजाय अगर आप 10 हजार कर देने तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता उससे थोड़ी सी गहन मध्यम वर्ग को मिल जाती। अभी भी कमियों की अवस्था बहुत अच्छी नहीं है।

आपने कुछ चीजों में एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम की है। रेफ्रिजेशन की बात की गई है टेबल फैन में आपने पाच परसेंट, रेफ्रिजेशन के अन्दर 10 परसेंट टी वी में 15 परसेंट कमी की है। टेबल फैन एवं मध्यम दर्जे का प्रदूषी इस्तेमाल करता है। आपको इस वक्त चाहिये कि हम में आप ज्यादा राहत देने और रेफ्रिजेशन में कम परसेंट। ऐसा आप करते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। जहाँ तक रेफ्रिजेशन का सम्बन्ध है इस पर अगर आप राहत न भी देते तो काम चल सकता है। जो डीप

फ्रीज है और जो अक्मर इडस्ट्री के यूज में आता है या अक्मर लॉ में इस्तेमाल होता है उसके ऊपर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी की छूट होनी चाहिये थी। ये मीडियम में दूसरी चीजों के उत्पादन में इस्तेमाल होते हैं। इनके ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी इस समय बहुत अधिक है। वह अवश्य कम होनी चाहिये।

18.00 hrs.

हमने काफी प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन अभी भी हमारी क्लर इकनमी बहुत कमजोर है, उसे मजबूत करने के लिये हमें अभी बहुत कुछ करना है। मैं इसकी तफसील में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है। मैं जानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को भी इस बात की फिक्र है।

20—सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हमने लोगों के कर्जे माफ किये हैं जो राष्ट्रकार पहले लोगों को कर्जा देने से वह अब उनको कर्जा नहीं देने है। उसकी वजह से देश के लोगों को काफी दिक्कत होनी है, यह नहीं होनी चाहिये। बैंकों में कर्ज आदि की पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

हमने योजना में काफी पैसा बढ़ाया है, लेकिन कोई नये प्रोजेक्ट हमने नहीं बनाये हैं। रेल मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम कोई नई रेल नहीं बढाये क्योंकि पैसा नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि रोड्स के लिये पैसा नहीं है, इसलिए नई सड़कें नहीं बढायेगे। अगर हमने रुपया बढ़ाया है और नये प्रोजेक्ट नहीं बन सके तो जो कम-से-कम पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उनकी तरफकी में बहुत रुक-वट रहेगी। तो जो रुपया बढ़ा है, उसका लाभ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को नहीं होगा, इसलिए इस बात का ख़ास प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उन पर जोर रहना चाहिये।

अखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने शासन के खर्चों में कमी करने की कोशिश नहीं की है। हमारा कास्ट घाफ एच-

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्याभलंकार]

मिनिस्ट्रेशन अभी भी ज्यादा है और धन-प्रपोर्शनेट है, उसमें कमी करनी चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि हम जनता को अच्छा शासन दे सकें। इस बात का बहुत कम प्रयत्न हुआ है। हमें इसकी तरफ विशेष प्रयत्न करना होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट को ध्यान में रखते हुये अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ। आपकी मार्फत मैं सभी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री कोई रसायन नहीं बनाते हैं, जितना रुपया उनके पास आता है, उसका विवरण करते हैं। सम्पत्ति माने अम है और उसे अम से पैदा करना होता है।

अम की चोरी करके पूंजीपति लोगों ने जो धन अपनी घरों में रखा है, इसको कौन निकाले ? अगर कानून बाधक है, तो विधान को बदल देना चाहिये इन लोगों ने करोड़ों रुपये की जो सम्पत्ति रखी हुई है, वह वित्त मंत्री को निकालकर देनी चाहिये, इसमें कौन सी दिक्कत है ?

सोना कोई खाने की चीज नहीं है, घरबों और खरबों रुपये का सोना भरा पड़ा है। यह कानून बना देना चाहिये कि जिस आदमी के पास सोना निकलेगा, उसको फांसी दे दी जाएगी। देखिये सारा सोना आपके पास आ जायेगा।

अभी एक उदाहरण चीन का दिया, वहां प्रफीम खाते थे। वहां प्रफीम खाना एक खाद्य जोड़ दिया गया। आप यहां एक दम रोक दीजिये कि कोई शराब नहीं पियेगा, कोई तम्बाकू नहीं पिया जाएगा और तम्बाकू की जमीन में खेती की जाएगी।

अमरीका जैसे पूंजीपति मुक्त में एक राष्ट्रपति होता है। यहां एक प्रधान मंत्री हैं और एक राष्ट्रपति भी हैं। यह खर्च क्यों है ? इस गरीब देश में राज्य-सभा भी एक यतीमखाना सी बनी है, और आप की काउन्सिलें और परिषदें जो बनी हैं, वे क्या हैं ? हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट क्या हैं ? वकील लोग बार-बार हजार रुपये पैदा करते हैं जब कि मजदूर दिन भर मिट्टी खोदता रहता है, तब उसको 4 रुपये मिलते हैं। तो यह बजट का तमाशा करने रहने से क्या फायदा। आपकी सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना चाहिये। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि अगर ज्यादा रुपया लेकर पूंजीपतियों से ही सरकार चलाना है तो इन पूंजीपतियों के बजाय आप डाकुओं को छुट्टी दे दीजिये और कहिये कि वे 50 फीसदी रुपया लाकर जमा कर दें। डाकु लोग इनसे ज्यादा इमानदार हैं। अगर वे डाका डालेंगे तो 50 प्रतिशत आपके घर में रुपया आ जाएगा। पूंजीपतियों से ये डाकू ज्यादा अच्छे हैं।

आपने जमीन की सीलिंग की है, यह अच्छा हुआ। और हमारे गरीब हरिजनों को वो जमीन मिली। लेकिन सबान यह है कि क्या वैसे व समान वालों पर जमीन की सीलिंग की तरह कानून लागू किया गया ? यहां पर जो फीज की फीज मिनिस्टर बैठे हुये हैं, क्या उन पर सीलिंग का कानून लागू किया गया ? आखिर इतने मिनिस्ट्रों की क्या जरूरत है। इससे बहुत रुपया बर्बाद होता है। मैं तो सन्यासी हूँ मैं पैसा नहीं छूता हूँ और केवल धिक्का से अपना निर्बाह करता हूँ। हाँ, गृहस्व को रुपया चाहिये। एम० पी० को क्या सुविधाएँ हैं ? और बेचारे एम० पी० भी क्या करें ? उनके क्या अधिकार हैं ? उनके पास एक बरखा के बराबर भी अधिकार नहीं हैं। बरख के

सत्तापति से ले कर राष्ट्रपति तक को, जो जनता द्वारा चुने जाते हैं, क्या अधिकार प्राप्त हैं ? उसके पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है । उनका यही काम है कि मिफारिशें करते हूँ । उन को अधिकार मिलने चाहिये ।

भाज मुन्नीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट तथा किसी भी अदालत की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । पंचायतों, जिला परिषदों, विधान सभाओं और पालियामेंट को अदालतों के अधिकार दिये जायें । हम यहां देखते हैं कि यहां पर लोग बैठे बैठे गप्पें मारते हैं । इतने बड़े दिमाग के लोगों को कोई काम दिया जाना चाहिये । उनको अदालतों का अधिकार दिया जाये ।

ये बातें ऊबड़-खाबड़ लगती होंगी, लेकिन अन्त में उन्हीं के अनुसार काम करना पड़ेगा । मैंने कहा था कि जयप्रकाश नारायण को पकड़ो । उस वक्त लोग मुंह बनाते थे । लेकिन अन्त में सरकार को उन्हें पकड़ना ही पड़ा ।

यह संविधान पूंजीपतियों का बनाया हुआ है । पूंजीपतियों के वोटों से चुने हुये जांगों और राजाओं के प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा यह संविधान बना है । वही संविधान अब भी चालू है । आठ साल पहले मैंने कहा था कि इस संविधान को दियासलाई से धाग लगा दो और नया संविधान बनाओ । यह मुन कर लोग मुंह बनाते थे, लेकिन अब श्री गोखले कहते हैं कि संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है । पहले पंचायतों में पांच मिनट में फैसले होते थे, लेकिन अब हाई कोर्ट में आठारह साल तक फैसला नहीं होता है ।

जिज्ञा में सुधार कौन करेगा ? राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी क्यों नहीं बनाई जाती ? क्या खुदा करेगा ? आखिर यह सुधार क्यों नहीं किया जाता है । पालियामेंट में बैठ कर यह काम दो दिन में हो सकता है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग बड़े भगुआ हैं । वहां यह अच्छा काम हुआ है कि एक संयुक्त विरोधी दल खड़ा किया गया है । मैं विरोधी सदस्यों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विचार के लोग इधर आ जायें और जो लोग पूंजी-पति विचारों के हैं, वे उधर रहे । आखिर क्यों हमारे देश को बदनाम कर रखा है ? चीन एक अफीमबी देश था, लेकिन वहां क्रान्ति हुई । इसी तरह रूस में भी क्रान्ति हुई । हमें भी अपने देश के हित के लिए यहां आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने चाहिये । ये बातें ऊबड़-खाबड़ लगती हैं, लेकिन उन्हें करना पड़ेगा ।

शराब पीने वाले न तो गांधी के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं और न क्रान्ति के रास्ते पर । लेकिन ने रूम में क्रान्ति की । हम गांधी के अहिंसावादी रास्ते पर चले । तो फिर हम शराब क्यों पीते हैं ? शराब को छोड़ना चाहिये । हमने शराब-बन्दी के लिए धरने दिये हैं और जेल गये हैं ।

राज्य सभा भी पूंजीपतियों की बनाई होगी । जो हार जाता है, उसको वहां रख दिया जाता है । क्यों इसकी यतीमखाना बना रखा है ?

अगर सरकार इन बातों को करेगी, तो अरबों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति बाहर निकल आयेगी और श्री मुखर्जी उसको सब विभागों में बांट देगे फिर कोई शिकायत नहीं रहेगी ।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):
“The combined impact of a large budgetary deficit and credit liberalisation could be substantially expansion of money supply. This is the harbinger of inflation. The Finance Minister has obviously opted for ‘well calculated risks’ instead of hard decisions”. So, has been pointed out. So, I want to know whether a statement has

[Shri D. K. Panda]

been made by our Finance Minister; whether a hard decision can be taken on this aspect and whether we can prevent inflation. I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister through our Chairman.

My first point is, whether we can prevent inflation in future or whether we will simply say, it is a well calculated risk, or whether we will be able to take some hard decisions about it. Can the hon. Minister give a specific answer while replying to the debate on the General Budget.

Secondly, I want to know whether there is any fundamental change in the ideological concept about income-tax policy. The Finance Minister, five years ago, in his Budget speech said:

"if we are going to make an effective dent on the problem of income inequality in our society, we cannot flinch from deploying increasing the instrument of direct taxes."

Now, the Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam and, in support of that, the Minister of State, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, has also said the same thing. The more the taxes, the more will be the investment and the more will be collection of revenues. When five years ago there was an uncertain ideological concept and a statement had been made like that, how is it that a change could be made now in that concept? What are the factors due to which a reduction of tax on the rich and monopolists has been made? Why has that concession been given to them?

Thirdly, there is the public sector. We know, in the public sector undertakings, there is a massive and huge investment. That is quite a welcome feature. But we want to know whether the industries which are now sought to be hampered and fostered will get the maximum benefit out of these investments. We welcome massive investments in the public sector.

But we want to know whether the hon. Minister can give a guarantee that the maximum benefit goes to the rural sector and the poor sections, the weaker sections of the society and not to the affluent, the rich and the monopolists.

Fourthly, in order to reduce the economic disparity or inequality or uneven development in the country, I want to suggest one or two things. When we go to the people in our areas, can we say, "Yes, you have got so much relief"? We have absolutely no answer. It is the rich, the affluent sections of society which have got so many concessions. Several concessions have been given in the past and the present concessions which have been given to them are quite in conformity with the policy of drift that has been followed in the last six months. The liberalisation of credit, giving concessions, like, investment allowance of 25 per cent and all that are some of the things. I am not going into them in detail. It has been said that this Budget has a specific role to play to accelerate growth with social justice. What social justice has been given to 82 per cent of the people who mainly depend upon agriculture?

About the 20-point economic programme, out of 20 points, 7 points are entirely meant for the rural poor people. Out of Rs 2,160 crores which are set apart for the entire 20-point programme, Rs. 1,285 crores go to the generation of power. Similarly, Rs 145 crores go to minor irrigation works and Rs. 606 crores go to major and medium irrigation works. This shows that out of Rs. 2,160 crores, about Rs. 2,000 crores go towards power and irrigation. That is also a welcome feature. But are you not going to tax the rural rich who are getting the maximum benefit?

Another question that arises is this. Take, for example, Orissa. There, 1,62,000 acres of wasteland have been distributed to the landless people as per the report of the Orissa Government—in spite of several challenges they have said that this is the correct thing, 1,62,000 acres have been distributed to the landless poor. But there are no budgetary provisions to develop those lands by way of cooperative farming, through collective effort. So much of hope is aroused among the rural poor, but there is no allocation in our investment for that sector to develop those lands and also the surplus land—over and above the ceiling—that will be distributed to the landless. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no credit available. Unless the people get more and more credit, they will not be in a position to develop those lands, they cannot go in for rabi and other crops. Therefore, my point is that, if our attention has to be diverted to the rural sector to regenerate or to have a self-oriented growth of our economy, then certainly we have to develop the rural sector; money has to be invested in those areas.

Then I come to the point of uneven development. Take, for example, the backward States. How can they be developed? We have been uttering mantras saying:

गङ्गे च यमुने च व गोदावरी हरस्वती ।

That means, we view these rivers, the Ganga, the Godavary, the Yamuna, the Cauvery and so on, from the national concept; we treat them as our own, but you do not treat Bihar or Orissa that way. For power generation, there are innumerable projects in Orissa; they are being neglected. We need Rs. 516 crores for the development of medium and major projects. The Central assistance flows to other States, but not to Orissa. We generate all the power at the State's cost, and a major portion of the power 52 per cent, is being utilised for all Central projects. Therefore, Central assistance for power projects in Orissa should be given.

Therefore, I insist that these things should be taken into account, so that the uneven development can be minimised.

श्री मूल चन्द डंगर (पाली) :
समापति महोदय, 15 मार्च, 1976 के दिन एक ऐसी बात होनी चाहिये थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के 22 करोड़ लोग जो गरीब हैं, जो गरीबी को रेखा के नीचे हैं वे यह बात कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान कि आर्थिक नीतियों में एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन आया है और दुनिया यह मानती है कि आपात काल में ऐसा बजट आया कि कुतुब मीनार पर बैठा हुआ आदमी नीचे आ गया और नीचे वाला आदमी ऊपर हो गया लेकिन वह परिवर्तन नहीं आया। हमारे देश में सब बड़ा काम विषमता (डिस्परिटी) को दूर करना है। आज दुनिया में महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यह है कि अमीर और गरीब के बीच का जो अन्तर है वह कम हो। अगर अमीर और गरीब के बीच का यह अन्तर बढ़ता गया तो सभी शान्ति नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिये सबसे बड़ा काम यह है कि हमें विषमताओं का उन्मूलन करना होगा। यह हो नहीं सकता है जब तक कि ऐसा बजट नहीं आता और अपनी नीतियों में हम परिवर्तन नहीं करते। मैं समझता हूँ गरीब लोग इमानदारी से कहेंगे कि आपात काल होने के बाद भी क्रान्तिकारी बजट पेश नहीं किया गया। आप देखें यहाँ पर कितना अन्तर है। स्वीटजरलैण्ड में अधिकतम और न्यूनतम मजदूरी में 1 और 6.5 का अन्तर है, अमेरिका में 1 और 25 का अन्तर है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में 1 और 200 का अन्तर है। जहाँ इतना बड़ा अन्तर होगा, शान्ति वहाँ नहीं आ सकती। इस लिये इस मोके पर आपका सबसे बड़ा काम यह था कि आप धाय और व्यय पर कोई श्रृंखला लगाते। जो लोग धन का प्रदर्शन करते हैं, भाषा प्रवर्तन करते हैं उन पर श्रृंखला लगाते। 15 मार्च को ऐसा बजट आना चाहिये था।

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

जिससे उन धनवानों के हाथों में शराब की बोतल वहीं रुक जाती वे अपने बड़े-बड़े मकानों से नीचे आ जाते। इसलिये जब तक आप खर्च पर रोक नहीं लगायेंगे, ऐसा नहीं होगा। ये श्रीमती लोग जो खर्चा करते हैं, अपनी धाराम-तलबी पर खर्च करते हैं, इसमें परिवर्तन आता तब मैं मानता कि वाकई आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। श्रीमान, यह एक साधारण नियम है—जितना श्रीमती होगा, उतना उनका विकास ज्यादा होगा। एक श्रीमती का और ज्यादा श्रीमती बना दिया, तो वह विकास की धीर ऊंची मंजिल पर पहुँच जाएगा और जो गरीब है, वह श्रीर ज्यादा नीचे रेंगने लगेगा। एक श्रीमती को ज्यादा फीमिनिटीज मिलेंगी तो वह श्रीर ज्यादा भागे बढ़ जाएगा, गरीब को विकास के साधन नहीं मिलेंगे तो वह जमीन पर रेंगने लगेगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान को उस गरीब जनता की हानत को कौन सुधारेगा? मेरे ख्याल में यह ऐसी समय था, समय का तकाजा था, देश का तकाजा था, आज एक क्रांतिकारी बजट आता, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के पूँजीपति, बड़े-बड़े वकील, बड़े-बड़े डाक्टर नीचे आ जाते, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि आपने फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया।

आप बैंकवर्ड एरियाज को ले लीजिये—आज यहाँ आदिवासी बसते हैं। लेकिन आदिवासियों के जंगल कट गये, आपकी रिपोर्ट बातनाती है कि वहाँ पर क्या हुआ है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देना चाहते हैं। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने जो बात कही है—मैं उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिता हूँ :—

"What is most significant is the new phys. fiscal thesis propounded by Shri Subramaniam. He tells us that the high rates of income tax and wealth tax do not lead to any

"significant reduction of inequality of income and wealth." But five years ago, the Finance Minister told us just the opposite. He had said in his budget speech: "If we are going to make an effective dent on the problem of income inequalities in our society, we cannot flinch from deploying increasingly the instrument of direct taxes."

इस बात को कोट करते हुये मुझे दुःख होता है। फिजूलखर्च को रोकने के लिये आपने क्या किया? मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपने सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ—हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने रेलवे में 50 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये लगाया हुआ है, जिसमें 16 लाख आदमी काम करते हैं, फिर भी आपने उनको 12½ करोड़ रुपये उधार दिया है। दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को आपने 27 करोड़ रुपये दिया हुआ है फिर भी उनको 1969-70 में 2 करोड़ 33 लाख, 1970-71 में 3 करोड़ 53 लाख का और 1971-72 में 3 करोड़ 73 लाख का घाटा हुआ। मुरार बाजार में 60 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ। आपके हर सैक्टर में घाटा हो रहा है। आपने हिन्दुस्तान में जिनने महकमें लिये सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं। करोड़ों रुपये की पूँजी नौकर-शाही की दो बातों से जुड़ी हुई है—पूँजीवाद और तानाशाही मनोवृत्तियाँ। अभी भी ये पब्लिक सैक्टर सर्वेन्ट नहीं हैं, पब्लिक मास्टर हैं, इनको पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट कहने का गुनाह कौन कर सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में डेवलपमेंट के नाम पर जो फिजूलखर्ची होती है मुखर्जी साहब, उनके आंकड़ों को देखें तो एक नफरत सी पैदा होती है। आप देखिये—पंचायतों में क्या हो रहा है, वहाँ कितने आदमी काम करते हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। हिन्दुस्तान में पंचायतों की संख्या 2, 18, 812 है, जिला परिषदें 201 हैं—इन पर 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होता है हजारों आदमी निकलने बैठे हैं। जो काम इक्विटिजर डिपार्टमेंट करता है वही का

कम्प्यूटिडी विलपनेट करता है। आप देखें कि कितना इण्जीकेशन आफ वर्क है। हजारों, आठवीं आठ बेकार हो रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि हमारे राजस्थान में लोग गाँवों में काम करते हैं और खुदरी बनाते हैं और छाई करते हैं। यह सब काम हाथ से होता है। आपने यह कर दिया कि पांच रंग लगेगे वहाँ टैक्स लग जाएगा। मतलब यह हुआ कि हाथ से काम करने पर भी उनको टैक्स देना होगा। मेरी मांग यह है कि आप उस पर टैक्स न लगायें। बूँक अब समय नहीं है, मैं केवल यही कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करना हूँ कि आपके भाषण में परमात्मा जाने कब देश में अभिमानताएँ खत्म होगी।

श्री बन्धुलाल बन्धुकर (दुर्ग) सभापति महोदय, बजट खानी जमा और घटा की पुस्तिका नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक मागदर्शन करता है कि देश की क्या समस्याएँ हैं और उन को हल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि बजट में इस बार अन्य मन्त्रों की तुलना में कई क्षेत्रों में गह्रत मिली है। लेकिन फिर भी आज जो आवश्यकता है वह यह कि बेरोजगारी का हल निकाला जाय, और खास कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है वह इतनी है कि आकड़े चाहे उस के 50, 60 लाख हों, उस पर मुझे बतई विश्वास नहीं है। जिस गाँव की अब दी एक हजार की होगी वहाँ पढ़ लिख लोगों की संख्या 150, 200 होगी जो कि बेरोजगार हैं। अनाइ लोगों की तो गिनती क्या। जैसे कहा गया है कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा जिस से कुछ रोजगार मिलेगा। लेकिन जिनके बड़े पैमाने पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को रोजगार देने की आवश्यकता है वैसे मार्गदर्शन इस बजट में नहीं मिलता है। इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि इस तरह से इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार किया जाए कि ग्रामीण लोगों में जो पढ़े

लिखे और अनपढ़ लोग हैं उन को अपने काम खोलने के लिये सुविधायें मिल जायें। उस के लिये वैसे अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुछ बतें कही गई हैं, लेकिन स्पष्ट रूप से यह कह दिया जाना चाहिए कि हमारी इस अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो अभी योजना बनाई गई है एक वर्ष के लिये उस में प्राथमिकता निर्दिष्ट रूप से एक तो मिर्चाई को ही और दूसरी प्राथमिकता बिजली की हो। केवल इन्हीं दो चीजों के लिये अलग में पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई जाय जिस में हर एक गाँव में जहाँ सम्भव हो सके वहाँ मिर्चाई की व्यवस्था हो सके। इसी तरह में बिजली की व्यवस्था की जाय। अगर यह दो चीजें हो जाती हैं तो गाँव के पढ़े लिखे लोग खुद अपना काम ढूँढ सकते हैं और रोजगार खोल सकते हैं। लेकिन इस और, जैसा अभी पूर्ववक्ता ने बताया, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बिजली के मामले में उम्मेदा होती अभी है, हालाँकि पंजाब, हरियाणा इस मामले में आगे बढ़ा हुआ है लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े राज्य हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश, इन राज्यों में बिजली की बहुत कमी है। और हम देखते हैं 67,000 गाँवों में से केवल 6,000 गाँवों में ही बिजली पहुँची है। तो कैसे बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकेगी? तीन बतों के लिये, बेरोजगारी दूर करने के बन्ने, बड़े पैमाने पर योजनाएँ बनाई जानी चाहिये—पहली मिर्चाई की, दूसरी बिजली की और तीसरी ग्रामीण सड़कों की। साथ ही साथ हर गाँव में जानवर अग्रिक होने के कारण गोबर बाकी पड़ा होता है। और देशों में गोबर गैस का बाकी उपयोग किया गया है, लेकिन हमारे देश में अभी क्या नहीं हुआ है। कह रहे हैं दो साल से, और योजना मंत्रालय में भी इस बात की चर्चा है कि गोबर गैस का ज्यादा उपयोग किया जाय। लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम अभी तक नहीं उठाया है। सस्ते में गोबर गैस को सरकार की

[श्री चन्दु लाल चन्द्रकार]

और से हर एक गांव में पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। और आज तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक आदमी अपने ही घर के गौबर से गैस न बनाये, बल्कि सम्पूर्ण गांव के गौबर को एक जगह इकट्ठा करके गैस बनाई जाये और हर एक घर में गैस को सप्लाई किया जाय। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो न केवल खाद की समस्या हल हो जायगी, जो कि आज हम रसायनिक खाद बनाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस में भी बचत होगी। इस से खाद भी बढ़ेगी और साथ ही साथ जो हमारे देश में जंगल कट रहे हैं, उन की रक्षा हो सकेगी।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज गांवों में बेरोजगारी है और इस में कोई शक की बात नहीं है कि अनाज का उत्पादन भी सारे क्षेत्रों में बढ़ा है लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह बात भी सही है कि उत्पादन करने में जो व्यय होता है, वह भी बढ़ा है। गांवों में बिजली की दरें बढ़ा दी गई हैं, सिंचाई की दरें बढ़ा दी गई हैं, रासायनिक खाद का दाम भी बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है और कीटाण नाशक औषधियों के दाम भी बहुत बढ़े हुए हैं। इस तरह से उत्पादन व्यय बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और मेरा सुझाव यह है कि प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन व्यय कितना हुआ है उस की जांच करने के बाद और किसान को कितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए यह तय करने के बाद उन चीजों के दाम निर्धारित करने चाहिए। आज चाहे वह अनाज हो, चाहे सब्जी हो और चाहे फल हों, हरेक की कीमत कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन, उत्पादन व्यय को ध्यान में रख कर निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। आज जबकि और चीजों के दाम, चाहे वे छोटे-छोटे कारखाने तैयार कर रहे हों या दूसरे कारखाने, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देख कर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। इसी तरह से अगर आप किसानों की उपज के दाम भी तय करें, तो उन की शिकायत

दूर हो जाएगी। जब तक यह चीज नहीं की जाती है, तब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के साथ आप न्याय नहीं करते हैं। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि उत्पादन व्यय जो बढ़ा है, उस को ध्यान में रख कर किसानों की उपज के दाम तय किये जाएं।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां जो राइस मिल्स हैं, उन में 40, 45 हलर्स होते हैं। इन हलर्स से धान में से केवल 52 परसेंट चावल निकलता है। अगर एक बिंटल धान होता है तो उस में केवल 52 किनो ही चावल निकलता है और जो बड़े मिल्स हैं उन में 100 किनो धान में से केवल 65 किनो चावल निकलता है। अभी वर्षा सेवास्राम से एक छोटी सी—उसे यंत्र तो नहीं कह सकते—चीज निकली है जिसे 'दरिया' कहते हैं। उस में 75 परसेंट चावल निकल सकता है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो चावल 'दा' होता है उस का दुर्लभयोग न हो। आज तो धान से चावल निकालने में बहुत रूढ़ी में फिंफ जाता है। इसलिए अगर आप चावल निकालने के लिए 'दरिया' को प्रोत्साहन देंगे, तो काफी मात्रा में चावल निकलेगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज चावल को बहुत ज्यादा पालिश कर दिया जाता है जिस से उस का प्रोटीन खत्म हो जाता है। आज दुनिया में कोई भी देश ऐसा नहीं है जहां इतना ज्यादा चावल को पालिश किया जाता है जितना कि हमारे यहां किया जाता है और इस तरह से उस का प्रोटीन निकल जाता है।

अब मैं गांवों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए दो तीन सुझाव देता हूं। एक सुझाव तो यह है कि हर दस लाख की आबादी के बीच में एक मशीन-रन एग्रीकल्चरल फार्म होना चाहिए जहां पर हर तरह के अनाज के लिए सब्जी और फलों के लिये नये-नये

तरोके भ्रननाए जाएं जिम से लोगों को बेलेंस कूड मिले और साथ हो साथ कुछ नया रोडेशन आक बीच हो ।

इसी तरह से हर दस लाख की आवादी में एक मल्टी परपज इन्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट होनी चाहिए जहां पर पड़े दिखे लोग काम सीख कर छुटे छुटे उद्योग घों लगाएँ और उन को बैल से कर्ज मिले । इस तरह से दस लाख का आवादी में छुटे छोटे कारखाने अगर खुल जाते हैं और इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो जाती है, तो बेरोजगारी बहुत हद तक दूर हो जायगी ।

इसका कह कर मैं बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak):
 Mr. Chairman, the current budget with an increase of 31.6 per cent of annual Plan outlay and of a deficit of Rs. 368 crores has been received and welcomed by various cross sections of the society. However, I disagree with the allegation made by my friend Shri Chandrappan that the Finance Minister has presented the budget with the intention of duping the country. He has further said that the budget is going to increase inflation. I totally disagree with him.

The budget lays emphasis on investment and savings. Increase in production in agriculture and industrial sector is indicative of the Government policy to achieve stable economy in this country. In the reconstruction of the nation with the ultimate objective to establish an egalitarian society, the budget plays a great role. This budget is not merely for us who are present here but it gives incentives to the people outside in various sectors of production. Our beloved Prime Minister is utilising every calorie of energy and she is dedicating herself for building up a socialist society where the Government machinery has been actively participating in her new

20 point economic programme enunciated a few months back. It is not merely the administrative machinery which is responsible for achieving this economic objective for the growth of our country. It is the people who are also playing equally responsible role. When I say the people, I mean, particularly the youth. Now, the youth's role has been really appreciable in bringing down the prices. We may say amazingly how youth can play a role in bringing down the prices. Their vigilance and alertness towards the hoarders and blackmarketeers is a clear indication in bringing down the prices, checking the inflation and other factors. Sir, the youth has got tremendous energy. In the past there was lack of channelisation. Now their energies are being channelised under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. We are fortunate in this, Sir; Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, with all his genetic influence and inherent leadership qualities is constructive in looking into the problems of the poor people of the country. He believes in it. He dedicates himself. He has a vision and with that vision if the youth's energies are channelised, properly utilised, I am fully confident, there will be the uplift of the common people of this country and the poor peasants of the country. There could be augmentation in the agricultural production, in improving the rural economy, in industrial production, in increasing the national economy, so much so, to ultimately help in the national economic development.

With all this view, still, Sir, I have my own reservations. The Government has given a good incentive in order to increase the inputs like power, coal and other factors like fertilisers, pesticide and so on and so forth which will help both industry and agriculture. Sir, lack of time is one of the impediments in this august House and I have to just draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some important points. I wish to say something with

[Shri Mallikarjun]

regard to agricultural production. I express my feelings whether the agricultural economy is going to be a stabilised one in future or not. Apart from the economic policy which has been evolved along with fiscal policies, economic discipline, as has been mentioned by the hon. Minister is an important factor. All these are linked up with discipline they have got a mutual relationship. Let me re-emphasise on the subject of agricultural economy. Is the Government keenly interested in the matter of improving the economy of agriculture? Take for example, transplantation, weeding, supplying fertilisers and so on, for example, for one acre of land. We have got legislation regarding minimum wages, removal of bonded labour, etc. We all welcome these steps, but the question is, what is produced out of one acre of land? Is it in proportion with the investment of that farmer or not? This is the question. Now, my personal feeling is this. The farmer cultivates a single acre. He has no money left at all after meeting the expenses. In this difficult situation how he is to live is the question. Suppose the Government does not take care of these things; what will happen is this. In future I visualise this in a decade or even before that. Our agricultural economy will be more adversely affected than anything else.

Therefore, Sir, supporting the Budget, I wish to re-emphasise this point. The Government must constitute at least a cell to look into the agricultural activities and particularly the policy should be price-oriented. They must see what is the production, how is he going to live, what incentive the Government has to give in order to involve the agriculturist more fully and to improve the economy. To give that incentive, if necessary, Government must come forward with the subsidy to fertiliser and other things.

And, above all, Sir, I think, under the present socialistic structure, it is

very necessary for the Government to think very wisely about the co-operative farming at otherwise we will be a great loser in the future.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT
(Kolaba): Mr. Chairman Sir, budget is a fitting culmination to the decade of progress which we have recently celebrated. While congratulating the Finance Minister for presenting a realistic and more or less non-controversial budget, I want to give certain suggestions.

It is contended by many hon. Members—both from this side as well as on the other side—that the disparities between incomes are not going to be removed by the present policy of taxation. I would like to point out that taxation policy cannot cure inequalities of income. Inequalities of income arise from the fact that the instruments of production are in the hands of a few hundred people while the rest of the crores of people have to live on wages. As long as that continues and we continue accepting the mixed economy it is impossible that disparities in income can be done away with merely by taxation proposals. In that connection I would like to request the Finance Minister to see that the lower exemption limit for income-tax is raised to Rs. 12,000, in view of the inflation. This is necessary because we were suffering and are still suffering from a runaway inflation. Therefore, although the incomes have gone up the expenditures have also gone up. Realism, therefore, requires that exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 12,000 per year to give relief to the middle class.

My second suggestion is that in the budget they have made a provision that new buildings with plinth area of 81 sq. metres will be exempted from wealth tax for five years. As a matter of fact a building with a plinth area of 81 sq. metres will normally cost less than Rs. 1 lakh at least in the mufassil. That means there is no con-

cession at all. Therefore, if they want to encourage building activity, they should exempt buildings with plinth area of 150 sq. metres. Then only there will be real concession.

Thirdly, the nationalised banks are not doing the services which they were expected to do to the agriculturists and the village artisans. What has happened is that as a result of 20-point programme so many money-lenders are going out and their place has to be taken only by the nationalised banks. Therefore, they should be asked to give more credit to the agriculturists and particularly to the village artisans and the rate of interest should be much lower than what it is today. The present rate of interest is prohibitive. Further, I would like to say that prices of agricultural produce, viz., rice, wheat, millows, pulses, etc. are going down but the prices of manufactured goods are not going down proportionally. It is absolutely necessary in the nature of things that the rate of interest should be lowered and that can be done only by the Government by fixing a lowered rate of interest. The present rate of interest which is charged is extremely high and it gets reflected in the cost of production. Therefore, prices of manufactured goods are not coming down as rapidly as the prices of agricultural goods are coming down.

So far as TV sets are concerned their taxes are reduced but it is for the Government to see that this reduction does not lead to reduction in the quality. Government must see that the quality of the T. V. set is at least the same, if not improved. The Manufacturers should not take advantage of only the reduction in the tax. The benefit of reduction should go to the consumer. With these words I support the budget.

श्री दुर्गा उराव (जल गार्ड्स): नवापति महीदय, मैं इस बजट का ताल्लुक से सम्बन्ध कक्षा हूँ।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान खास तौर पर चाय बागान के मजदूरों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि उन लोगों को प्लान्टेशन लेबर एक्ट, 1951 के अनुसार जो सुख-सुविधाएँ मिलनी हैं, उन में घर बनाने, स्कूल खोलने और चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था आदि शामिल हैं। इस कानून के मुताबिक चाय बागान के मालिकों को हर वर्ष 8 प्रतिशत घर बना कर मजदूरों को देने चाहिए। लेकिन वे लोग ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि चाय बागान के मालिक कभी भी मजदूरों का भला नहीं चाहते हैं और इन लिए वे उन लोगों के लिए कमी मकान नहीं बनायेंगे। उत्तर-पूर्वी अंचल में काफी वर्षा होती है। अगर किसी मजदूर का घर गलत भर बना रहे, तो दूसरे दिन वह कैसे काम कर पायेगा? मालिक लोग कहते हैं कि चूक सीमेंट और लोहा आदि नहीं मिलते हैं, इस लिए हम घर नहीं बना सकते हैं। लेकिन यह उन का फिक्र बहाना है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार स्वयं मकान बनाये और मालिकों से उन का रुपया वसूल कर ले।

उन क्षेत्र में बेकारी की बड़-उबड़ समस्या है। रिजर्व के अनुसार वहाँ प्रति एकड़ 1.2 आदमी बहाल होने चाहिए, लेकिन वास्तव में इन के अनुसार आदमी बहाल नहीं मिले जाते हैं। शाहनवाज खा बसेटों की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक एक एकड़ के लिए 1.4 आदमी बहाल होने चाहिए। इस सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित करने से वहाँ बेकारी की जबरदस्त समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा।

वहाँ कई मालिक दिनों-दिन मजदूरों की संख्या को घटाने के फेर में हैं। वहाँ पर हर एक मजदूर पर औसतन तीन या चार व्यक्ति डिपेंडेंट हैं। चाय बागान में जो दुरदृष्टता काम करते हैं, वहाँ मजदूरों करने के बजाया अपनी जीविका चलाने के लिए

[श्री टूना उराव]

उन के पास कोई दूसरा काम नहीं है ।
इस लिए मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उन लोगों की क्रम-शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए वहां खादी और कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाये । इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि वहां ट्रेनिंग-कम-पाइक्शन सेंटर खोले जायें । तभी उन लोगों की क्रम-शक्ति बढ़ेगी ।

उस क्षेत्र में शराब की बिक्री बहुत है, जिस से वहां के मजदूरों को बहुत हानि होती है । मैं इस बात के पक्ष में हूँ कि सारे देश में शराब को बन्द किया जाये । लेकिन कम से कम ट्राइबल इलाके में तो उस को जरूर बन्द कर देना चाहिए । पेमेंट वाले दिन तलब का कम से कम पचास फीसदी पया शराब पर खर्च हो जाता है । इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस क्षेत्र में शराब की बिक्री बन्द कर दी जाये ।

सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि भारत के पूरे भाग का 1/3 और पहाड़ी इलाके में कम से कम 50 या 60 प्रतिशत एरिया जंगल होता चाहिए और मैदानी इलाके में 20 प्रतिशत एरिया जंगल होता चाहिए । आप जानते हैं कि आदिवासी लोग जंगल में, या जंगल के किनारे, रहते हैं । उन में से बहुत से लोगों का इन्फ़ोर्मल आकुपेशन हो सकता है । अगर इमर्जेंसी में उन को वहां से हटा दिया जायेगा, तो लाखों आदमी बेकार हो जायेंगे, क्योंकि उन की जीविका का कोई अन्य साधन नहीं है । मैं इस बात के पक्ष में हूँ कि वन पालिसी को लागू किया जाए, लेकिन उन की आजीविका के लिए उन को वहीं और बसाने का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए ।

मेरे क्षेत्र में एक हाइवे नं० 31 है जिसके बीच में एक सिलतुरसा नदी है जिस पर पुल बनाने की बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही

है लेकिन अभी तक वह पुल नहीं बना है । ऐसा सुनने में आया है कि उस के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया सैंक्शन हो गया था लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं बन रहा है । तो मेरी जबरदस्त मांग है कि वह पुल बनाया जाय ।

आदिवासी जितने हैं उन की जमीन उन से छीनी जा रही है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह ऋण से ग्रस्त हैं, उन को उस से बचाने के लिए वहां रुपया जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिस से वे सहाजनों के चंगुल से मुक्त हो सकें ।

SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Chaimran, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for this budget of 1976-77. This budget has come as a great relief to the three classes of people, namely, the rich, the middle-class and the poor people. But I may hasten to say that today the small and marginal farmers are experiencing greater difficulties in the matter of getting facilities. I would like to say that in the midst of big rich farmers, these small and marginal farmers are not enjoying the facilities which the rich farmers are enjoying. In this context, I would like to point out that Government should see that the interest of the small and marginal farmers are protected. After all, these are the people, these are the two sections of people, in the agricultural field, in the field of agricultural production, who should be given a fair chance to produce adequately with sufficient inputs. I would like to stress on the Government that they should look into this matter.

The second thing which I would like to emphasise is that the pensioners today are also one of the important sections of Indian people who are very strong to withstand the sufferings but at the same time so weak to plead their cases over the years. Wages of other workers and Government employees have increased many fold but these pensioners pay has not been

increased. I therefore request that these unfortunate pensioners should be taken care of by the Government. These pensioners are the ex-Servicemen and loyal Government servants who have given the best part of their life in the service of the nation. They should therefore get adequate facilities as other Indian people get. They are one of the most hard-hit sections in times of scarcities and natural calamities.

The third thing which I would like to stress is that in the budget there is a mention about the development of hill areas and tribal areas. In this connection, I would like to say that I come from the North-Eastern region which is indeed one of the opulent regions in natural resources. It is very distressing to point out that due to lack of adequate finances, the function of the North-Eastern Council which came into existence in 1971 has not been upto the mark so far.

The north-eastern region has many things to offer for the application of scientific methods of development. Unless this region is developed quickly, we cannot claim that the whole country is developing. Backwardness of any part will be the backwardness of the nation. Therefore, I would again appeal to the Finance Minister to pay great attention to the development of this region by being more liberal in the grant of finances to the North-Eastern Council, so that the schemes which have been formulated over the years are implemented in the near future in keeping with the 20-point economic programme initiated by Prime Minister.

With these words, I support the budget.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by our dynamic Finance Minister with emphasis on rapid economic growth coupled with consolidation and stabilisation. Thanks to the purposeful and resolute leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, an unprecedented discipline and dedication has been generated in all walks of life throughout the country. I congratulate

the Finance Minister on taking advantage of the situation and stepping up the tempo of development to a record level of investment by increasing the plan provision from Rs. 5,960 to Rs. 7,852 crores. I congratulate him on his foresight because whatever he predicted in the last year's budget has almost come true, particularly regarding his twin priorities of agriculture and industry. It is indeed gratifying to note that the record buffer stock of foodgrains to the tune of 11 million tonnes and the increase of industrial production to the tune of 25 per cent; this itself is an indication of his success.

As our great Mahatma Gandhi used to remind us many times, India lives in its villages. Therefore, the foremost priority must be given to agriculture and its supporting industries like power, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. I congratulate our Finance Minister on providing Rs. 434 crores for fertilisers as against Rs. 290 crores. It is indeed gratifying to note that he has made enough provision not only for on-going fertiliser factories but also for the new factories at Bhatinda, Panipat and Phulpur. I request him to use his good offices to see that adequate funds are provided also by the IDBI for the only new private sector factory—Nagarjuna Fertiliser Factory—at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.

19.00 hrs.

He is well aware that Andhra Pradesh has contributed nearly one million tonnes of rice to the Central Pool. I am also happy that he has created a great impact by providing as much as Rs. 120 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 1,200 crores for the State Sector for the development of power projects. We all know that power is the real infra-structure of our national development. I am happy that we are going to produce nearly 2500 kilowatts of power for the coming year. Here I must emphasise that we should really congratulate our public sector electrical manufacturing industries like the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, Hyderabad and Hardwar for their tremendous progress. They not

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

only manufacture all types of alternators, turbines, etc, but they are in a position to export quite a considerable amount of their machinery.

As time is limited, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the news item in today's paper that there is a record trade deficit of Rs. 1400 to 1500 crores as against Rs. 1134 crores last year. How are we going to face this situation? I think the Finance Minister must think not only in terms of long term measures but in terms of short term measures also. He must concentrate at the moment to see that our agro-based industrial products should be boosted. As we know, by exporting nearly 13 lakh tonnes of sugar, we have earned Rs. 475 crores. We must concentrate on more sugar production. So also, we must concentrate on textiles and jute. It is a happy augury that today's papers have informed us that a Textile Department has been created in the Commerce Ministry. It is a very useful thing because we must not only modernise these agro-based industries but also technologically step up and standardise our industries so that we can export more of textiles and jute in addition to sugar. Here, I like to bring to your notice that we have to strengthen our design and consultancy to see that we export this to the more developing countries. Here, I would like to congratulate our Indian consultants and designers for winning a contract in Libya wherein for the first time we are going to build an airport.

I like to emphasise the importance of electronics to earn more foreign exchange. In this industry technically competent labour is involved. I like that we should concentrate on electronics particularly tele-communications. In Africa and other countries we can earn large amount of foreign exchange by exporting tele-communication. India is in a fortunate position to design and plan all types of electronic communications including micro-waves. So also I like that we should concentrate on

the instruments for which there is scope in the middle-east countries. I also want to emphasise the importance of developing soft wear. Last year, we have exported soft wear to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Soviet Union.

I hope, the Finance Minister will give due importance to all these problems and see that adequate amount of foreign exchange is earned as quickly as possible and our rate of progress is continued. Thank you.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): I must congratulate to the Finance Minister for the meritorious budget for the year 1976-77. This indeed is a rejuvenated and production-generating budget, if I may say so. A combination of tax reliefs and marked increase in the Plan outlay, with a bias in favour of real investment, has rightly inspired the confidence amongst the various sections of our society. Special attention has been paid to priority sectors and to the backward districts of our country. And more so, appropriate lessons have also been drawn from the Gandhian approach towards economic development. The control of inflation has been a phenomenal success, and here, Sir, it needs to be acknowledged, with gratification, that while our Prime Minister had received unprecedented and massive support from the people during the 1971 elections, she has evoked cooperation and support in equal measure in creating a climate of national unity and economic discipline during last year, particularly with the announcement of her 28-point economic programme. Therefore, in the present mood of optimism and the economic stability prevailing at present, the bold initiative of the Prime Minister to direct the resources properly, will bear fruits for the Indian economy. There are, however, a few areas where the Finance Minister could possibly pay a greater attention, so far as the strategy for rural

development is concerned. This, I feel, is rather important; and it may be noted. Coming to direct taxes, it would have been perhaps in the fitness of things if the income-tax exemption limit had been raised to Rs. 12,000 because, in that case, the middle class families could have been spared of the burden of this direct taxation. I, therefore, venture to suggest that the income-tax exemption may be graded up at least to Rs. 10,000, as against the present level of Rs. 8,000. Another weakening that emerges out of the national economy of today is the balance of payments. The trade gap of nearly Rs. 1,100 crores upto December 1975 and the debt-saving and interest payment obligations around Rs. 900 crores, pose a great challenge, in my opinion. No doubt the commitments in regard to foreign aid were favourable last year; but it shall be a great error to under-estimate the implications of mounting foreign debts and of greater encouragement needed to imports. I feel that this matter deserves the attention of the Government on a priority basis. There is a constant cry from Orissa; and I would draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the unfortunate fact of regional imbalance in Orissa. In my State, Sir, only 2 per cent of the gross domestic product is contributed by the industries. In spite of that, the advances given by the banks are hardly 50 per cent of the deposits received by them.

Therefore, the implied outflow of investible funds to other regions certainly goes against the balanced regional development which we are all the time striving to achieve. In this context, I would like the Finance Minister to again consider ways and means so that such drain of funds does not take place.

In conclusion, I would like to say that while seeking slight modifications of the budget projects and proposals in terms of my suggestions, I have much pleasure in supporting the

budget, and I am sure it will achieve its socio-economic objectives regardless of adverse criticisms.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Girdih): Mr. Chairman, in the context of the emergency and our Prime Minister's 20-point programme, this budget assumes special significance. We welcome the budget. We support it because, firstly, it is a refreshing departure; secondly, it is growth-oriented and, thirdly, it promises us that we are, at long last, seeing the light at the end of the tunnel. The priorities are right in this budget, and in view of the consensus engineered by our Prime Minister and the political will behind this drive, we do feel confident that India's economy will be on the upgrade.

We would have very much liked the Finance Minister to let us know just at what phase of the economy we are in. Are we moving from the horror of inflationary slump that was there during the last two and a half years, to a phase of falling price boom? To what extent the Phillip's Curve is relevant to our situation, and at what point are we trying to trade-off unemployment with inflation?

The other point is the bank rates. Since savings have to increase, since investments must come up, since recovery in the situation has to be investment-led, as also Government-expenditure-led—the question of interest rates assumes urgency, the relationship between the inflationary rate and the interest rates requires scrutiny urgently. In 1975 in Switzerland the bank rate was 8.35 per cent. Now it has come down to 6.51 per cent. In Germany it was 10.14 per cent; now it has come down to 8.26 per cent. Even in Britain, where it was 19.57 per cent, it has now come down to 14.57 per cent. Therefore, a hard look at the complex of interest rates now prevalent through the various lending agencies has become urgently necessary, if the determinates of the

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

atomic systems, namely, savings, and investment have to be healthily expanded, so that the turn in the economy may have meaning.

A fine situation it is! There are some Ministries who can pat themselves on the back as glut-makers. Take, for example, the Department of Coal. We have 10 million tonnes of coal at pit-head. So, also the Ministry of Steel in the matter of steel and the Department of Mines in the matter of aluminium and the best part of it, agriculture, in food stocks. They are really the basis of strength for a take-off or an attempt at take-off now at this phase. We are poised for that take-off of our economy.

We welcome the abolition of excise duty on garments, we suggest excise duties on drugs should not be imposed, we suggest that interest rates should be brought down to increase investment, we suggest tax relief to the extent that it will increase the propensity to consume and support an acceleration-multiplier growth cycle.

I make a special plea for the pension-earners. Those who were entitled to the CGHS scheme benefits should continue to enjoy them.

The penalty clause relating to wealth tax should be equitably revised. It is confiscatory. If the wealth is Rs. 2,10,000 the penalty comes to Rs. 2,10,000. This should be brought in line with income-tax. It is anomalous, and hence a ceiling may be fixed to make it equitable.

We are having so many linear disciplinary movements in agriculture. We have to broaden them into a multilateral scientific agriculture, and a co-ordinated wide-spectrum effort has to be pushed through.

I suggest that we summon up our reserves to ensure export of at least 5 million tonnes of coal annually. There are now 10 million tonnes lying

at the pit-heads. For this, Haldia, Paradeep and Vizag. ports require urgent attention.

Coal which is worth Rs. 55 in India will fetch Rs. 650 abroad. I am speaking of the low ash coal. There is idle capacity in the engineering and other industries. If we can only marry off a few with one million tonnes of steel in States in the place of Rs. 1,000 a tonne which we are getting, we can earn Rs. 4500 or Rs. 5,000 per tonne through fabrication. Oil rigs and off-shore exploration rigs are particularly indicated, and that should be done in the eastern region, from Calcutta and Ranchi to Vizag.

SHRI I. H. KHAN: (Barpeta): congratulate the Finance Minister on the current Budget. This is a real socialist Budget. I think this Budget will help in the implementation of the 20-point programme which has defined the way of salvation of 60 crores of people. If we desire to bring socialism and equality in our society, we must work hard and have patience for its results. If we desire to have social and economic equality in our society, we will have to destroy capitalism. It is a Herculean task to destroy one class and establish a new society, but it is possible for our Prime Minister.

Government should do something for the agriculturists who are the worst sufferers in our country. The salaried people get their salary, the business class get their business profit, but the agriculturist has no alternative way of getting his purchasing power increased. With the fall of general price level, the price of agricultural produce has been decreased to a great extent in comparison with other goods. The paddy in Assam is cheaper and sold in market at a lower price than the rates fixed by the Government. Again jute in our country, particularly in Assam, Bihar and West

Bengal is not well treated. At the time of harvest, it is so cheap that the growers do not get the actual cost of production by selling it. They are compelled to sell it in the lower price as they have got no alternative source of income. In Assam, jute growers are the worst sufferers because there is no jute mill to consume the while jute produced in Assam. The price of Assam jute entirely depends upon the mercy of Calcutta Jute Mill. In Assam, Government has taken some proposals for establishing jute mills in Assam in public sector as well as in private sector, but up-till-now, they are not functioning. The Centre should give proper attention to this jute industry in Assam so that Assam's jute can be properly utilized.

The agriculturists of India are mostly poor and their purchasing power is too low. If their purchasing power can be increased, then they can get a great relief. This can be encouraged by secondary occupation like dairy, poultry, rearing goats, sheep, fowls, pigs etc. This is possible with a small amount of capital but yields a good profit. There is ample scope in India for this type of poultry industry.

Stress should be laid on the small scale and cottage industries and these should be introduced in the rural areas with the help of bank loans so that they can get encouragement. They should be given loans through rural banks.

Some of our agriculturists have got no land, but they have got good knowledge about agriculture. This is a great problem in our Assam. There are several categories of landless people. Some become landless by river-erosion; some become by selling their lands while others by birth, but all of them are agriculturists. They should be given proper attention and they should be given land on permanent basis.

It is a matter of great regret that up-till-now, there are several venture schools in our country without Government's help in which the poor people send their children for education. In this civilized world, education is most essential and Government should take over all the venture schools and give free education to the students upto Higher Secondary stage. Government should give attention to the education system so that after completion of education, the students can get self-employment and they should be looked into.

Unless we control our population, we cannot expect better social and economic life, whatever may be production of the country, whatever may be the growth of industry. If population is not checked, then we shall not be able to meet the total demand of food of our country, because population increases in geometrical progression whereas food crops increase in arithmetical progression. So, it is most essential to control the population in our country.

प्र० एम० एल० सुक्सेना (महागज-गज) : महाराज महोदय, मैं पानिधामेटरी अफेयर्स विनिस्तर में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस सदन में विरोधी पार्टियों के लीडर यहाँ नहीं हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि बजट डिबेट 5 दिन के बजाय 30 दिन कर दी जाये। आखिर बजट के बारे में 5 मिनट में क्या कहा जा सकता है। विरोधी पार्टियों के नेता सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी विरोधी सदस्यों को 5 मिनट दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिबेट को फॉर्म न बनाया जाये। अपोजिशन के सदस्यों को बाकी समय मिलना चाहिये। मैं इडिफेंडेंट मेम्बर हूँ, मैं किसी पार्टी में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपोजिशन में हूँ।

[श्री० एस० एल० सम्पत्तियाँ]

इस बजट के लिए मैं भी सुबहसुप्य को हारिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह यवैस्ट फ्राइनेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं और यह उनका दूसरा बजट है। वे इतने फिलिथेट हैं और उन्होंने इतना रीयलिस्टिक बजट पेश किया है कि मैं इसके लिये उनको हारिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने इस वर्ष के प्लान का एमाउन्ट भी डेढ़ गुना कर दिया है, उसके लिये भी मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। टैक्सों में भी उन्होंने बहुत रियायत की है, और काफी छूट दी है, उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं।

उन्होंने इनकम-टैक्स की हाइएन्ट लिमिट को घटाया है, लेकिन मोधर लिमिट को नहीं बढ़ाया है। चूँकि रुपये की कीमत एक-तिहाई रह गई है, इसलिये 8,000 रुपये की मोधर लिमिटेड को 15,000 रुपये तक कर देना चाहिये।

पारमाल उन्होंने खण्डसारी पर बहुत ज्यादानी की थी, जिसका हम लोगों ने बहुत विरोध किया था। एक कांफरेन्स में, जिनमें सुबहसुप्य जी भी मौजूद थे, उन्होंने खण्डसारी के प्रति हमदर्दी जाहिर की थी, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस बजट में उन्होंने खण्डसारी को कोई रियायत नहीं दी है। यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। खण्डसारी इस देश की बुनकरी के बाद सबसे बड़ी काटेज इंडस्ट्री है। महात्मा गांधी इसके बहुत बड़े स्पोर्ट्स थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि "व्हाइट शुगर इज ए प्वायजन"। इसके अलावा खण्डसारी का एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेंशल बहुत ज्यादा है। चीनी को एक कैंक्टरी जितनी लेबर को एम्प्लाय करती है, खण्डसारी को मनु चीनी बनाने में उससे 10, 12 गुना लेबर एम्प्लाय करती है। मुझे आशा है कि खण्डसारी के साथ जो ज्यादानी हुई है, फ्राइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब उसको दूर करेंगे।

यह बट 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम को कार्यान्वित करने से और एमरजेंसी की अवस्था खत्म जा सकता है। उनके बिना न हमारी एक-नामी इम्पूब करती है और नहीं यह बजट आ पाता। रिश्ते दो दिनों में राउरकेला में था। 2 करोड़ की उन्होंने 10 मिलियन यानी एक करोड़ टन उत्पादन पूरा कर लिया। मैनेजर ने बताया कि जुलाई से अब तक उनका प्रोडक्शन कंपैसिटी का 110 परसेंट हो गया है, जबकि वह पहले 70 परसेंट था। उन्होंने बताया कि 26 जून के बाद डिमिन्शुन भी जबरदस्त हो गई कि उसकी बजह से वे अपने प्रोडक्शन को इतना बढ़ा सके हैं। मैं डिमिन्शन का बड़ा समर्थक हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह बनी रहे, लेकिन यह डिमिन्शन बहुत पहले आनी चाहिये थी। अगर इसको 10 साल पहले लाया जाता, तो हमारी स्थिति भिन्न होती। लेकिन अब भी हम इसको स्पोर्ट करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि यह कायम रहे।

लेकिन मैं इस बात का समर्थक नहीं हूँ कि आप विरोधी पार्टियों के नेताओं को बराबर जेल में बन्द रखें। आखिर, उनकी यही मांग थी कि 20-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में जो कार्यक्रम दिये गये हैं, उनको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। सरकार उनको इम्प्लीमेंट कर रही है, इसलिये अब अगर उन लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाये तो वे सरकार का समर्थन करेंगे। सरकार ने श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण और श्री चरण सिंह को छोड़ दिया है। इससे कोई आश्चर्य तो नहीं गिर गया है। अगर सरकार अच्छे काम करे तो वे लोग आपका समर्थन करेंगे। कभी न कभी तो उनको छोड़ना ही पड़ेगा। सरकार यह बदनामी क्यों लेती है कि देश में सब विरोधी सीइस बन्द है और यहाँ कोई प्रोडम नहीं है।

अबबार मैं यह खबर धाई है कि गवर्नर ने संविधान धर्तकल 226 को बदलने की सलाह दी है, जिसमें रिट और हेमिक्च कारपस का प्राविजन है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर कोई सीगल एक्साइट नहीं हैं। अगर सरकार ने ऐसा काम किया तो दुनिया में उसकी बहुत बदनामी होगी। हैबिस कार्पस हमारे कंस्टीट्यूशन की जान है। मैं कांस्टीट्यूट एसेम्बली का सदस्य था। और मैं जानता हूँ कि हमने बहुत मेहनत के साथ इस कांस्टीट्यूशन को बनाया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स कायम रखे जायें। और उनको छीना न जाये। सरकार टेम्पोरेरी डिफिकल्टीज से डरकर इस तरह का काम न करे, यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

फैमिली प्लानिंग पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है। और इस सम्बन्ध में कम्पनमरी स्टर्नाइजेशन तथा फाइन आदि की मजा देने की बात कही गई है। सरकार के लोग महात्मा गांधी के फालोअर हैं, उन्होंने फैमिली प्लानिंग की बहुत सख्त अपोजीशन किया था। उन्होंने एक किताब लिखी थी—“सर्फ कंट्रोल वर्सेस सर्फ इडलजेंस”। गांधी जी सर्फ कंट्रोल यानी मंथन ड्राग फैमिली प्लानिंग को मानने वाले थे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष कंट्रोल हो। लेकिन आदमी स्वयं अपने ऊपर कंट्रोल करे न कि इडलजेंस भी करे और फिर वर्ष कंट्रोल भी उसका करता पड़े। उस तरह से आप कभी सकन नहीं हो पायेंगे। यह बहुत ही नुकसान की चीज है। इससे मारी नैतिकता खत्म हो जायेगी और सब मोरेनिटी खत्म हो जाएगी। फिर यदि आपने जबरदस्ती की और आपने दो चिल्ड्रेन की बात की तो हमारी पापुलेशन खत्म हो जाएगी। हमारी स्ट्रेन्थ हमारी पापुलेशन है। हम वर्ल्ड में सेकिड बिग्रेस्ट नेशन हैं। चाहना बिग्रेस्ट नेशन है पापुलेशन की दृष्टि से। तो पापुलेशन से डरना नहीं चाहिये। हमारी जमीन ऐसी है कि

we can sustain many times our population, only we have to plan properly and work properly and industrialize our country and agriculture properly.

हमारे दुश्मन चीन व पाकिस्तान की आबादी बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। वहाँ वाम्तव में बर्थ कंट्रोल नहीं है। मजाक है। फिर हमारे यहाँ बहुत इन्फेन्ट मॉर्टलिटी है। दो बच्चों से अधिक बच्चे न पैदा करने की बात से कुछ वर्ष बाद हमारी आबादी समाप्त हो जाएगी। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल गलत चीज है और मैं इसके सब्त खिलाफ हूँ। अगर आपने जबरदस्ती की और कम्पनमन किया तो मारा हिन्दुस्तान हमका विरोध करेगा। यहाँ की पब्लिक नहीं चाहेंगी और लोग नहीं चाहेंगे कि ऐसा हो।

फिर एजुकेशन है, एजुकेशन में आपने बहुत कम बढ़ाया है। आपने यू० जी० सी० को 70 करोड़ रुपया दिया है। यह ठीक नहीं है। इसमें मैं कहना चाहता कि हमारे एजुकेशन पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होना चाहिये। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन नो स्टेट के ऊपर है हालांकि वह बहुत कम कर पाते हैं। तो उनकी भी मदद करनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह 70 करोड़ बहुत कम है। यू० जी० सी० के लिये ग्रांट दुगुनी चाहिये। फिर मेरा कहना यह है कि यू० जी० सी० का खर्चा बहुत बेतर्तीब है। नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी पर 10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने हैं और मारे लगभग 5000 एफिलिएटिड कालेजेज पर 10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने हैं। जहाँ पांच हजार कालेजेज हैं वहाँ दस करोड़ और अकेले नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी पर 10 करोड़ खर्च करना यह बहुत बेजा बान है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। एफिलिएटिड कालेजेज पर यू० जी० सी० को कम से कम अपना आधा बजट रखना चाहिये। उनकी संख्या 5 हजार के करीब है और उनमें 95 प्रतिशत

[श्री० एस० एन० सक्सेना]

लडके पटते हैं। 95 प्रतिशत लडकों पर तो आप 10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करते हैं और प्रकेले नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के 1500 लडकों पर दस करोड़ खर्च करते हैं, यह बेजा बात है और नहीं होना चाहिये।

फिर एफिलिएटिड कालेजों में बच्चों के हास्टेल नहीं हैं और टीचर्स के बार्डिंग्स नहीं हैं जो कि आवश्यक हैं और वह होने चाहिये।

कई विश्वविद्यालयों में बी० ए० में प्राइवेट परीक्षा देने की इजाजत दे दी है। उनसे ग्रेजुएट जो निकल रहे हैं प्राइवेट पढकर बे बिल्कुल बेकार हैं। इस तरह आपका मारा स्टैण्डर्ड खत्म हो जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में प्राइवेट बी० ए० की अनुमति नहीं देनी चाहिये। कम से कम दो साल तक वह ग्रेजुएट कोर्स पढे उसके बाद उनको ग्रेजुएट का इम्तिहान देना चाहिये। फेल उम्मीदवार प्राइवेट बैठ सकें।

ऐग्रीकल्चर के मिलसिने में मुझे यह कहना है कि अवश्य तो आपने गेहूँ की प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस फिक्स नहीं की है। आज इतना सस्ता गल्ला बिक रहा है कि किसान परेशान हैं। यह बहुत बेजा बात है। आपको ऐग्रीकल्चर की पैदावार की प्राइस मपोर्ट करनी चाहिये ताकि किसान जिन्दा रह सकें। फिर वह जो बीजे खरीदना है जैसे कपड़ा है फर्टिलाइजर है या और दूसरी चीजें हैं वह बहुत महंगी हैं। वह बीजे उसको सस्ती मिलनी चाहिये। आपने फर्टिलाइजर का दाम कुछ कम किया है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। उसको और कम करना चाहिये जिससे किसान को फर्टिलाइजर सस्ता मिल सके। इसके बाद मेरी राय है कि गेहूँ का कम से कम 150 रुपये प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस आपको देनी चाहिये।

डाउट और प्लस बहुत जबरदस्त कैस-मिडीय हमारे यहाँ हैं। आपके नेता लोग नेपाल बात करने गये हुये हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि राप्ती के कंट्रोल के लिए वहाँ बातचीत की जाय जिससे कि हम प्लस से यहाँ बच सकें। और फरवरी तहसील में आबपासी हो सके।

शुगर इंडस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन के लिए आपने वादा किया था, कई साल हो गये, अभी तक आपने नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं किया। 150 करोड़ रुपये गन्ने के दाम के बाकी है वह नहीं दिये गये। बीज बहुत बाकी है जो नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ कई फैक्टरीज के अन्दर कई महीने से तनख्वाह नहीं मिल रही है। जो मिलनी चाहिये। फिर वहाँ मिनिमम बेज 300 रुपये है। जब कि और कारखानों में 450 रुपये मिनिमम बेज है। मैं कल रूककेला गया था वहाँ 450 रुपये मिनिमम बेज है, 100 रुपये डी०ए० के हैं और 10 रुपये बीनम इत्याद की शक्ल में मिल जाता है इस तरह कुल मिला कर साढ़े छ सौ रुपया पड़ जाना है। तो शुगर फैक्टरीयों में भा इसको बढ़ाना चाहिये।

फीडम फाइटर्स के लिये आपने बहुत कम रकम रखी है। उनकी पेंशन बढ़ायी जावे क्योंकि महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। कम से कम उनकी पेंशन 500 रुपये मासिक हो।

हमारे यहाँ गावों में बिजली नहीं है। वह बहुत इम्पार्टेंट चीज है। बिजली हमारे यहाँ लगनी चाहिये।

ट्राइम कम है। इसलिये मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन यह बजट जो है इसके लिये मैं श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को बधाई देता हूँ और इसका सन्बन्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no more speakers on the list. The debate is over. The Minister of Finance will give his reply tomorrow at 12 noon.

19.39½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI K. 'RAGHU-RAMAIHAH): I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11-00 a.m.

19.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 23, 1976/Chaitra 3, 1898 (Saka).